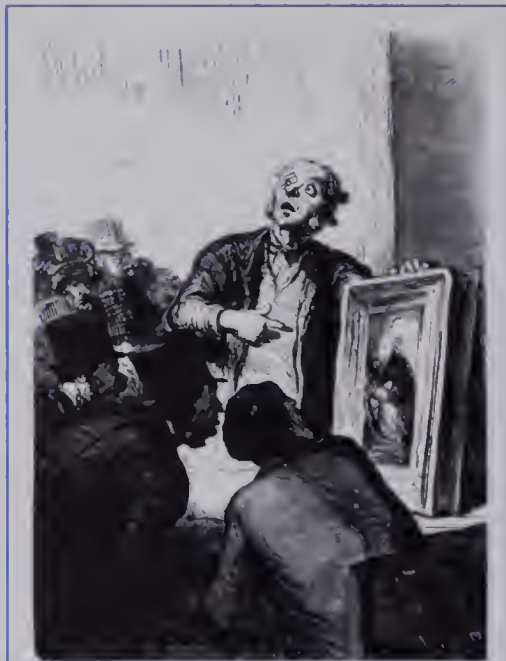


BIOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE

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THE GETTY PROVENANCE INDEX



GALLERY

Second Compartment



GALLERY.

(SECOND COMPARTMENT.)

No. 100.

FRANCIS RUSSELL,
SECOND SON OF FRANCIS, FOURTH
EARL OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1619, DIED 1641.

BY PRIWITZER.

At the age of eight. To the waist; in an oval; face three-quarters turned to the right. White falling band with narrow lace edging, cords and tassels, cherry-red bows and tags along belt. Inscribed in black across the upper spandrils, 'Ætatis suæ 8 Anno 1627.' Oak panel, 26 in. by 20 in.



FRANCIS RUSSELL died in France, a month before his father. He married Katherine, daughter of William, Lord Grey of Werke, widow of Sir Edward Moseley, Bart., and of the Lord North and Grey. The picture is dated 1627.

No. 102.

JOHN RUSSELL, THIRD SON OF FRANCIS,
FOURTH EARL OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1620, DIED AFTER 1683.

BY PRIWITZER, Dated 1627.

As a child. In a green slashed dress similar in style to No. 100. Inscribed across the upper spandrels 'Ætatis suæ 7. Anno 1627.' The name is added below, thus: 'IHAN RVSELL.' Panel, 26 in. by 20 in.



COLONEL JOHN RUSSELL fought in the civil wars for Charles the First with great distinction, and after the Restoration in 1660 was made Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, which appointment he held till his death. He never married. A long correspondence on the subject of a proposed alliance with the widowed Countess of Bath took place between his father, the Earl of Bedford, and Lord Digby, his brother-in-law. The latter appears to have exerted himself to the utmost to win the good graces of the lady for Colonel Russell; but a more brilliant match having presented itself, the projected marriage was hindered by her parents, Sir Robert and Lady Lovett. It appears from the memoirs of De Grammont that Colonel Russell was his rival for the hand of the lady known as *la belle* Hamilton, but in this suit, too, he was unsuccessful. De Grammont alludes to him as 'le vieux Russell,' and ridicules his old-fashioned dress and appearance. He is forced, however, to admit that 'M. le

Colonel Russell' had distinguished himself in the field by his courage and loyalty.

Colonel John Russell was selected by his nephew, William, Lord Russell, to carry the letter he addressed to the King from Newgate dated July 19, 1683 (see p. 189).

There is some uncertainty as to the exact date of Colonel Russell's death. The date given in Collins' Peerage is 1681, but this is obviously incorrect in view of the fact mentioned above.

No. 106.

LADY CATHERINE RUSSELL, AFTERWARDS
LADY BROOKE.

BORN 1614.

BY PRIWITZER, Dated 1627.

As a girl aged thirteen. To the waist; within an oval; face three-quarters to the right, looking at spectator. Large round muslin ruff, black dress over white bodice and sleeves. Black cross in front, from which a double string of pearls falls, and is festooned by a pink rosette on her left shoulder; the string is continued in a festoon across the chest over her right shoulder on which there is no rosette. Pink girdle; green leaves at the back of her head. Delicately painted in clear tones, in the manner of Cornelius Jansen. Inscribed 'Ætatis sue 13. Anno 1627.' Panel, 26 in. by 19½ in.



CATHERINE, the eldest daughter of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford, was married in 1628 at the early age of fourteen to Robert Greville, second Lord Brooke, the cousin and adopted son of Fulke Greville, the friend and biographer of Sir Philip

Sidney. This remarkable man was much esteemed by Queen Elizabeth, and honoured by her successor, King James I. The noble domain of Warwick Castle was granted to him by the latter. He repaired it at great cost, and beautified it by 'large and stately plantations, so that, as Dugdale says, it was 'not only a place of great strength but of extraordinary delight.' He died (or rather was murdered by his servant) in 1628, and was buried at Warwick under a monument which he had erected himself with this inscription :¹—

Fulke Grevill,
Servant to Queene Elizabeth,
Concellor to King James,
Frend to Sir Philip Sidney,
Trophæum Peccati.

His young kinsman succeeded him as second Lord Brooke at the age of twenty-one. When the Civil War broke out, he, with his father-in-law the Earl of Bedford, espoused the popular cause. Lord Clarendon says of him that the Parliamentary party had 'scarce a more absolute confidence in any man than in him.' Warwick Castle was besieged by the King's troops, and defended by Sir Edward Peito ; Lord Brooke relieved him after a short skirmish, and entered the Castle in safety. He took a distinguished part in the battle of Edgehill, and sheltered the wounded in his castle ; the Earl of Lindsey expired on the threshold as he was being carried to his

¹ The inscription has been copied literally from the tomb in S. Mary's Church, Warwick.

chamber. Lord Brooke was appointed General in 1643, and attacked Lord Chesterfield at Lichfield, in which encounter his troops were victorious. As he was engaged in giving directions for the assault of St. Chad's Church, in which the Royalists had entrenched themselves, a bullet struck him in the right eye, and he immediately expired. Milton speaks of him thus: 'I, for honour's sake, and may it be eternal to him, shall name him, the Lord Brooke. . . . He, writing of episcopacy, left you his vote, or rather now the last words of his dying charge, . . . so full of meekness, and breathing charity, that next to the last testament of Him who bequeathed love and peace to His disciples, I cannot call to mind where I have met with words more mild and peaceful. He there exhorts us to bear with patience and humility, those, however they may be miscalled, who desire to live purely, in such use of God's ordinances, as the best guidance of their conscience gives them: and tolerate them, though in some disconformity to ourselves.'

Lord Brooke died at the early age of thirty-six, and his widow Catherine was granted by Parliament the wardship of her son, the young Lord Brooke. She was the mother of five sons, and died at an advanced age.

No. 64.

HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, THIRD EARL OF
SOUTHAMPTON, K.G.

BORN 1573, DIED 1624.

BY MIREVELDT.

Standing figure, the size of life, seen to the knees, turned slightly towards the right, looking at the spectator, and resting his right elbow on the square back of a green chair, the left hand being placed on his hip. Black cloak covering the left arm. Large round, close-fitting lace ruff, jewel of the Garter hanging by a blue ribbon; dark gloves on both hands. Black dress, with gold tags and laces round the waist. A finely-painted picture. Canvas, 58 in. by 42½ in.



HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, Earl of Southampton, was the companion-in-arms and intimate friend of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. The history of their lives is closely interwoven. Southampton married Elizabeth Vernon, a maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth, a proceeding which greatly offended her, and in which he was encouraged and assisted by Essex. Contrary to the Queen's commands, he was appointed General of the Horse in Ireland, under Essex, and, subsequently following him to England, he took part in the insurrection against the Queen, which, begun with no prospect of success, terminated in the disgrace and



HENRY WRIOTHESLEY,
Third Earl of Southampton, K.G.

BORN 1573. DIED 1624.

By Miereveldt.

execution of Essex. Southampton's defence was scarcely compatible either with his own honour or with loyalty to his friend. He threw the whole blame on Essex, and pleaded his own affection for him as the sole motive for his participation in the outbreak. Essex, with much generosity, interceded for his friend, and Southampton's life was spared. At the accession of James I., two years afterwards, the tide turned in his favour. He was installed Knight of the Garter, and made Governor of the Isle of Wight; but these honours did not satisfy him, and his restless mind turned to the subject of colonisation, which was regarded by the writers of that time with no little ridicule and contempt.

He became Treasurer of the Corporation of the first Virginia Company and took an active part in sending ships to the American coast.

In 1619 his desires for political advancement were gratified, and he was made Privy Councillor. He was not, however, distinguished by prudence; and after a sharp altercation with the King's favourite, Buckingham, he was kept in custody for two months. He reappeared in his place in Parliament in 1623, and served in numerous committees of the Lords. In June 1624 a defensive alliance having been concluded between England and the States-General, Lord Southampton took command of a regiment raised in England by the Dutch. His eldest son, Lord Wriothesley, succumbed on this expedition to a violent fever, and the unhappy father set out for England with the body,

but at Bergen-op-Zoom was himself seized with 'a lethargy,' and expired on the 10th November 1624.

He was succeeded by his second son, Thomas, the last Earl of Southampton, and father of Rachel, Lady Russell.

Lord Southampton is chiefly remembered by the fact that Shakespeare addressed to him the dedications of *Venus and Adonis* and the *Rape of Lucrece*. Sir William Davenant says that Southampton was a generous patron to the poet, and gave him the sum of one thousand pounds. The language in which Shakespeare addresses him, allowance being made for the adulation offered in his day by a man of letters to a great noble, seems to indicate the existence of true friendship between them: 'What I have done is yours,' he says; 'what I have to do is yours; being part in all I have devoted yours.' The learned Minshew, author of the *Guide to Tongues*, also speaks of Southampton as a liberal friend and patron.

No. 105.

EDWARD RUSSELL,
FOURTH AND YOUNGEST SON OF FRANCIS,
FOURTH EARL OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1625, DIED 1665.

BY THEODORE RUSSELL.

In early youth. Face three-quarters turned to the right; long flowing light hair, parted in the middle; plain white falling collar with tassels. A scarlet sash, from his right shoulder under collar, crosses his steel breastplate. Panel, 14½ in. by 12 in.



AFTERWARDS Colonel Russell. Married Penelope, widow of Sir William Brooke, K.B., and daughter and co-heir of Sir Moses Hill, of Hillsborough Castle, Ireland, ancestor of the Marquis of Downshire. Their son, Edward, became the celebrated Admiral Russell, Earl of Orford, who defeated De Tourville at La Hogue in 1692 (No. 209).

No. 90.

DOROTHY SAVAGE, VISCOUNTESS
ANDOVER,
AFTERWARDS COUNTESS OF BERKSHIRE.

BORN 1611, DIED 1691.

BY THEODORE RUSSELL.

A small picture. To the waist, face turned to the right, looking at spectator; in pale blue satin dress, brown gauze scarf over her left shoulder, red flowers at the back of her head; dark brown hair, glossy, and in curls. Canvas, 15 in. by 12 in.



SECOND daughter of Viscount Savage, and wife of Charles Howard, created Viscount Andover at the coronation of King Charles I. He did not succeed to the Earldom of Berkshire till 1669, and died 1679. The lady survived till 1691. She was buried at Ewelme, Oxfordshire,¹ where this inscription, on a mural tablet, is preserved in the chancel:—

Beneath

lieth enterred

Dorothy, Countess of Barkshire,
wife of Charles, Earl of Barkshire,
and Daughter of the Earl of Rivers,

whose beauty equalled,

whose virtue excelled

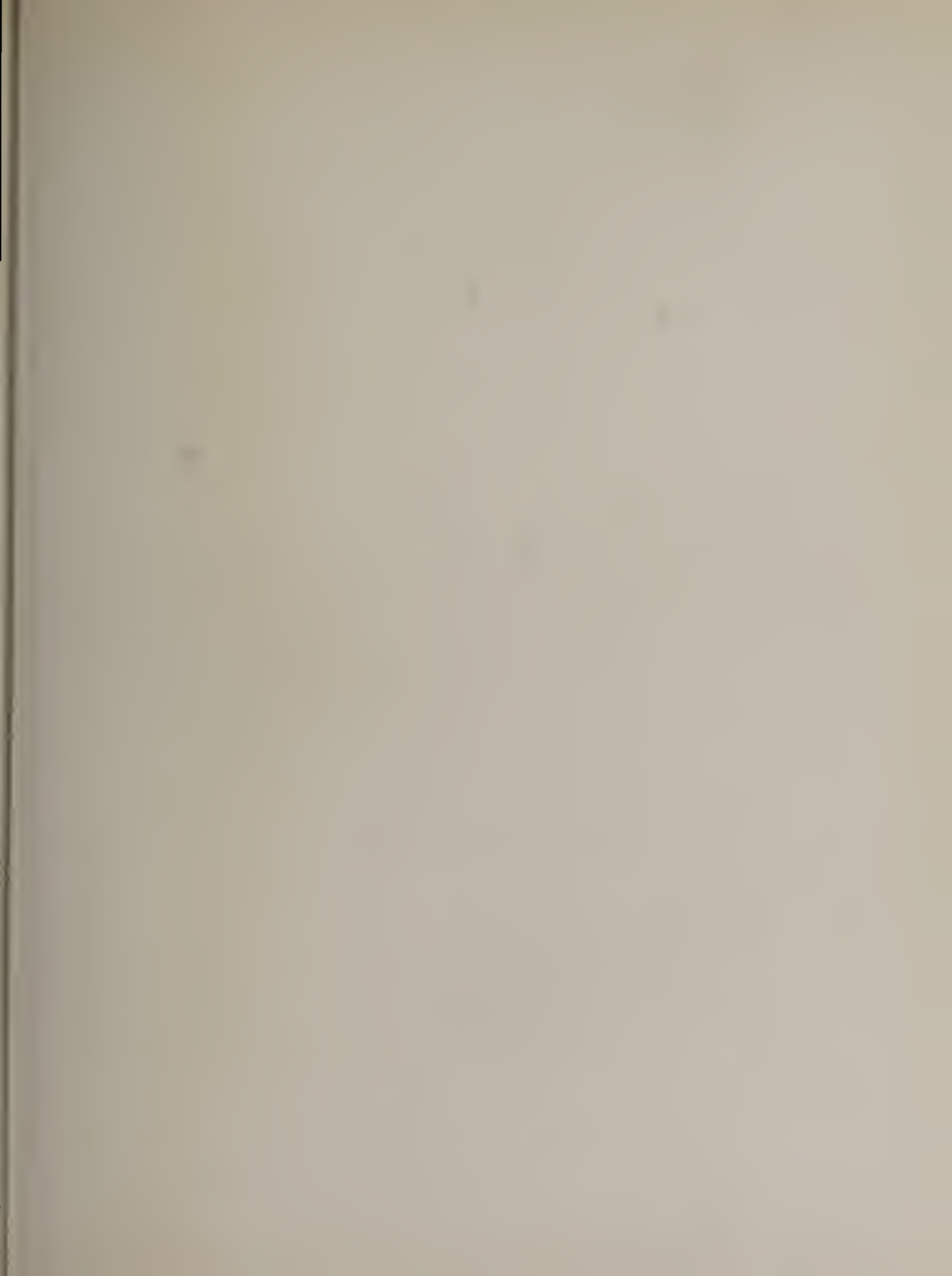
the greatness of her

birth and quality.

Ob. 6^{to}. Dec. A.D. 1691.Anno Ætat. 80^{mo}.

Her wil is dated December 24, 1688; and was proved on December 9, 1691.

¹ See Napier's *Historical Notices of Swyncombe and Ewelme, County Oxford*, 4to, 1858, p. 447.





THOMAS HOWARD,
First Earl of Suffolk, K.G.

BORN 1561. DIED 1626.

By P. Van Somer, 1608.

Her husband was the son of the Earl of Berkshire, whose character is thus pithily described by Clarendon: 'His affection for the Crown was good; his interest and reputation less than anything but his understanding.'

No. 117.

THOMAS HOWARD, FIRST EARL OF
SUFFOLK, K.G.

BORN 1561, DIED 1626.

By P. VAN SOMER, 1608.

Full-length standing figure, the size of life, in peer's robes wearing collar of the Garter, bare-headed, holding the wand of Lord Chamberlain in his left hand, the right resting on his hip. He wears an open white lace collar and red stones attached to his ear-rings. The Garter is at his left knee over red stockings. His shoes are grey with large scarlet rosettes. A long mantle hangs from his shoulders. Face seen in three-quarters, turned to the right. His hat, with large plume of scarlet feathers in it, is on a green table to the right, and on the background near it, with a jewelled band and ornament, is the date 1608. The floor is covered with a Persian carpet. A solidly painted picture, in good condition.¹ Canvas, 84 in. by 52 in.



THOMAS HOWARD was the son of the fourth Duke of Norfolk, who was executed under Elizabeth for conspiring in favour of Mary, Queen of Scots: he was not released from the attainder, under which his father's sentence had involved him, till 1585. He succeeded to the estates of his mother, Margaret, daughter and heir of Lord Audley of Walden, at

¹ The suggestion that this picture might represent Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, is entirely negated by the difference of the colour of the hair and the known personal appearance of Somerset in authentic representations. Somerset also did not become a Knight of the Garter till May 1611.

eleven years of age. He embraced the profession of arms, and distinguished himself at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and in a sharp and most unequal skirmish with the Spanish fleet off the Azores,¹ in which his extraordinary bravery was conspicuous. Suffolk was twice married—first to Mary, daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacre, who died childless; secondly, to Catherine Knevit, daughter of Sir Henry Knevit of Charlton. He was called to the House of Peers under the title of Baron Howard de Walden, and on the accession of James I. he was created Earl of Suffolk, and became Lord Chamberlain.

During his tenure of this office the Gunpowder Plot was discovered. Lord Monteagle, having received a mysterious intimation of an impending catastrophe, imparted the contents of the letter to Lord Suffolk, who interpreted the phrase 'The blow should come without knowledge who hurt them' correctly, and insisted on a search for gunpowder in the great vault below the chamber, where the King and Parliament would assemble on the following day. By a strange flattery the penetration of Howard was attributed to the King by historians of the time. In 1614 he was made Lord High Treasurer, and four years later, having been accused of embezzling the King's treasure, he was ordered to pay a fine of £30,000 and sentenced to imprisonment in the Tower. Carte, Wilson, and other

¹ Howard, perceiving the overwhelming force of the enemy, made good his retreat, followed by the whole squadron except the *Revenge*, which was entangled in a narrow channel. Sir Richard Grenville, her commander, sustained a conflict with the whole Spanish fleet. This incident is the subject of Tennyson's ballad 'The Revenge.'

historians have transferred this charge from him to his 'too active wife,' who, with the help of Sir John Bingley, managed to extort money from persons 'who had any matters to be despatched at the Treasury.' Suffolk pleaded inability to pay his fine, and it was remitted to £7000: the term of imprisonment was very short. He was, however, required to withdraw his sons from the Court, a circumstance which brought him much mortification, although they were subsequently restored to their posts. He died at his house in Charing Cross in 1626. His character is not easily defined. His old friends and companions-in-arms were enthusiastically attached to him; his best qualities were drawn out in active service. His wife—a hard, unscrupulous, but beautiful woman—had great ascendancy over him. He seems to have been weak and over-indulgent, both to her and to his daughter Frances, who brought much sorrow and disgrace to her father's house. When only thirteen years of age she was married to Robert Devereux, third Earl of Essex; five years later she was divorced; and subsequently married Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset. She and her husband were tried for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury in 1613. They were found guilty, and several persons, accessories to the murder, were executed: the chief culprits were, however, imprisoned in the Tower, and subsequently released. Their only child, Lady Anne Carr, was born directly after the trial, and grew up in complete ignorance of the ignominy of her parents. She married William, Lord Russell, afterwards fifth Earl and first Duke of Bedford.

No. 143.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, FOURTH EARL
OF SOUTHAMPTON, K.G.

DIED 1667.

SIR PETER LELY.

Life-size figure, seen to the knees, seated towards the left; wearing a black dress with full cloak of same colour covering the left arm, and a large silver star embroidered on it. He holds the Lord Treasurer's wand and his gloves in the left hand; the right is raised to support the mantle. His face, with long dark hair concealing the ears, is seen in three-quarters to the left, and a plain square-cut grey collar fits close under the chin. The light is admitted from the left-hand side. A dark red curtain is suspended behind him. A similar picture is in the possession of the Marquis of Exeter. Another is at Althorp. An oval head without the wand is at Hardwick Hall, and at Welbeck the Earl is represented seated, with his third wife beside him. Canvas, 49 in. by 39½ in.



THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY was the second and only surviving son of Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton (No. 64, see p. 258). Clarendon (vol. iii. p. 152) says of him: 'The Earl of Southampton was indeed a great man, and brought very much reputation to the King's cause. He was of a nature much inclined to melancholy, and being born a younger brother, and his father and his elder brother dying upon the point together, whilst he was but a boy, he was at first much troubled to be called My Lord, and with the noise of attendance, so much he then delighted to be alone. Yet he had a great spirit, and exacted the respect



THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY,
Fourth Earl of Southampton, K.G.

DIED 1667.

By Sir Peter Lely.

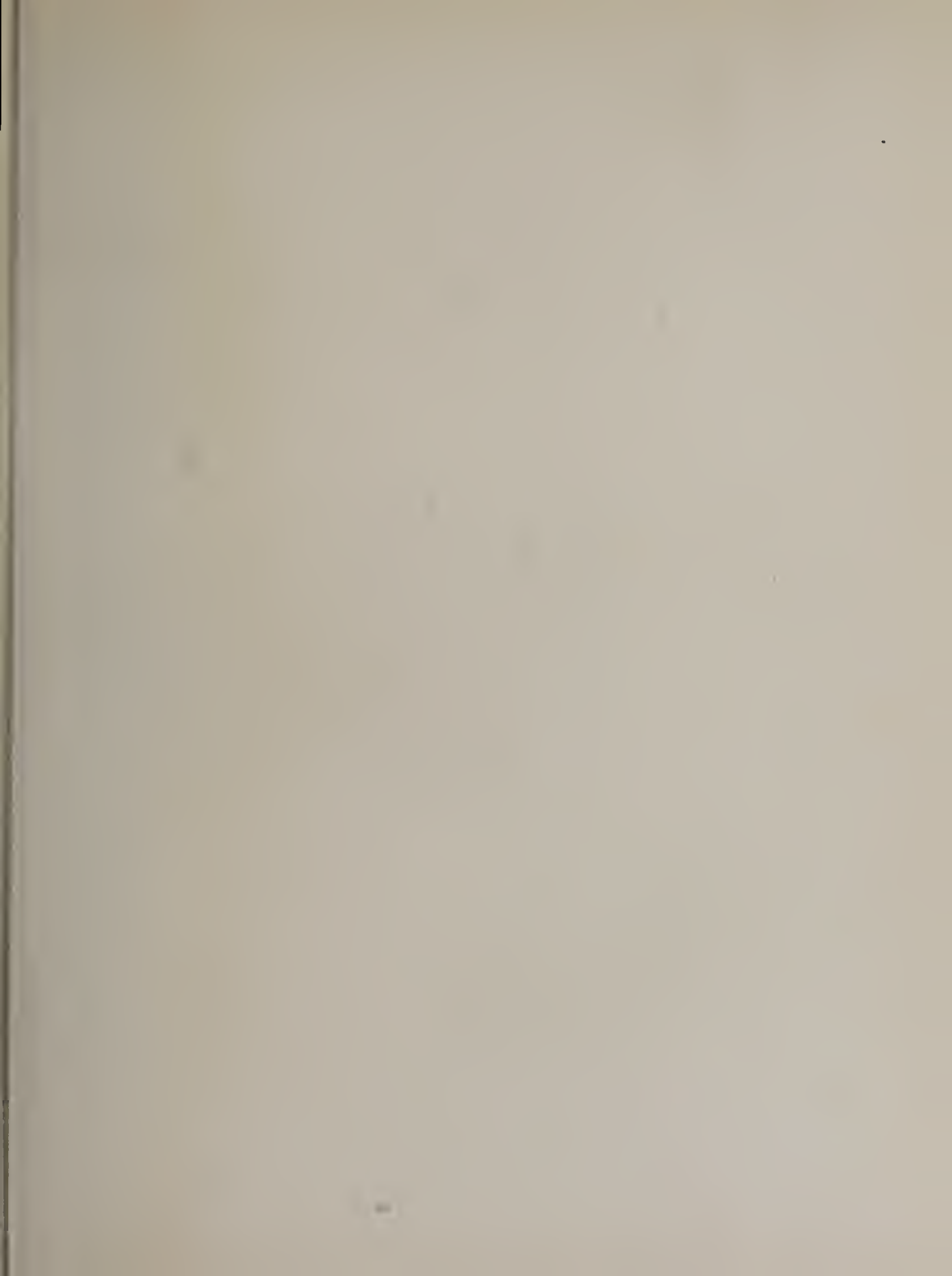
that was due to his quality ; he had never had any conversation in the Court, nor obligation to it ; which made it believed that he would have been ready to have taken all occasions of being severe towards it, and therefore in the beginning of the Parliament no man was more courted by the managers of those designs. He had great dislike of the high courses which had been taken in the Government, and a particular prejudice to the Earl of Strafford, for some exorbitant proceedings, but as soon as he saw the ways of reverence and duty towards the King declined, and the prosecution of the Earl of Strafford to exceed the limits of justice, he opposed them vigorously in all their proceedings. He was a man of great sharpness of judgment, of very quick apprehension, and that readiness of expression upon any sudden debate, that no man delivered himself more advantageously and weightily, and more efficaciously with the hearers ; so that no man gave them more trouble in his opposition or drew so many to a concurrence with him in opinion. . . . He went with the King to York ; and was most solicitous, as hath been said, for the offer of peace at Nottingham, and was with him at Edgehill, and came and stayed with him at Oxford to the end of the war, taking all opportunities to advance all motions towards peace, and as no man was more punctual in performing his own duty, so no man had more melancholy apprehensions of the issue of the war.'

The King was much attached to Southampton, who

was his companion by night and by day in some of the saddest crises of his life. In 1647, when he fled from Hampton Court, he took refuge at Titchfield, the country-house of Lord Southampton, and when brought back to the Palace by his enemies, he prayed that his friend might be permitted to accompany him. Southampton was one of the four mourners who followed the body of the King to its last resting-place. In the words of Clarendon (vol. iv. p. 199) the fact is recorded thus : ' The Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earls of Southampton and Lindsey, who had been of his bedchamber, and always very faithful to him, desired those who governed that they might have leave to perform their last duty to their dead master, and to wait upon him to his grave ; which after some pauses they were permitted to do.'

Southampton assisted Charles II. with money during his exile, and hastened to meet him on his return. The King appointed him Lord High Treasurer, and gave him the Garter. When finally established on the throne, he could not conceal the fact that the presence of both Clarendon and Southampton were irksome to him : he dared not remove the latter from his office, but he did not pretend to grieve when it became vacant by the death of the Earl in 1667.

His first wife was Rachel de Ruvigny, *la belle et vertueuse Huguenotte*, as she was called in France. She was the mother of Rachel, Lady Russell, and two other daughters, of whom one, Lady Elizabeth Noel, after-





CHRISTIAN BRUCE,
Countess of Devonshire.

BORN 1595.

DIED 1674.

By Theodore Russell.

wards Countess of Gainsborough, was the favourite sister of Lady Russell, and is often mentioned in her correspondence. The two sons of the Earl of Southampton died young. He had four daughters by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Dunsmore; his third wife was the daughter of William, Duke of Somerset, and widow of Viscount Molyneux. He bequeathed his estates at Stratton in Hampshire and Southampton House to his daughter Rachel, Lady Russell.

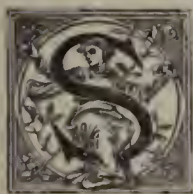
No. 156.

CHRISTIAN BRUCE, COUNTESS OF
DEVONSHIRE.

BORN 1595, DIED 1674.

BY THEODORE RUSSELL.

A small picture; to the waist, face seen in three-quarters, turned towards the right. White satin dress, plain and open at the neck, laced in front with a string of pearls; long red hair, pearl necklace and earrings. Panel, 15 in. by 12 in.



HE was born on Christmas Day 1595, and for this reason received the name of Christian, a name which she proved worthy to bear throughout her long and eventful life. Her father was Edward, Lord Bruce of Kinloss, a relation and favourite attendant of James I., who bestowed on her a grant of £10,000, on the occasion of her marriage to Sir William Cavendish, eldest son of Lord Cavendish,

afterwards Earl of Devonshire. Christian was at this time only twelve years of age, and her husband, according to the custom of the time, was still pursuing his studies with his tutor, the celebrated philosopher Thomas Hobbes, who was then of the same age as his pupil, and much attached to him. They travelled together in France and Italy, and with their imperfect stock of scholastic learning were astounded by the new methods of thought struck out by Giordano Bruno, Galileo, and Montaigne. Hobbes probably received at this time the mental impulse which appeared many years later in his extraordinary works. On their return to England, Cavendish set up his own establishment, and the King interceded with his father to give him an allowance sufficient to keep up the state which his marriage imposed upon him. Lord Cavendish agreed to this request in a manner satisfactory to the King, but not to his son, who does not appear to have acquired by his philosophic training sufficient self-restraint in the matter of expenditure. He died in 1628, leaving a great reputation for learning, ability, and uprightness. Hobbes, in his dedication of his translation of Thucydides to the son of his old friend, mentions him as one 'whom no man was able either to draw or juggle out of the straight path of justice.'

On the death of her husband, Christian, Countess of Devonshire, began the great task of her life.

She was left with four children,—William, third Earl of Devonshire; Charles (afterwards distinguished

as a general in the Civil Wars); Henry, who died young; and Anne, married to Robert, Lord Rich, son and heir to Robert, Earl of Warwick. She obtained the wardship of her eldest son, then only ten years old, and applied herself with great zeal, energy, and ability to disposing of the thirty lawsuits which 'charged and complicated' his estates. This task was so successfully performed, that the King (Charles I.) remarked to her in jest, 'Madam, you have all my judges at your disposal.'

Her husband had contracted a vast debt, and had made preparations for payment by cutting off an entail, which facilitated the sale of lands, a measure which she also carried to a satisfactory conclusion. In all these weighty matters she was aided by her brother, Thomas, then Earl of Elgin, whose faithful friendship and wise counsel never failed her. Her chief care was the education of her son, whom she intrusted when thirteen years old to the tuition of his father's instructor, Hobbes, who had just returned from a sojourn in Paris, and was then engaged in mastering the study of Euclid. For the next seven years the philosopher threw himself into the task of initiating his pupil into the mysteries of rhetoric, logic, astronomy, and the principles of law. The first three years were spent in England, and in 1634 began their travels in Italy, when they paid their tribute of admiring respect to the aged Galileo. The mind of Hobbes was gradually absorbing the influences with which he was thus brought in

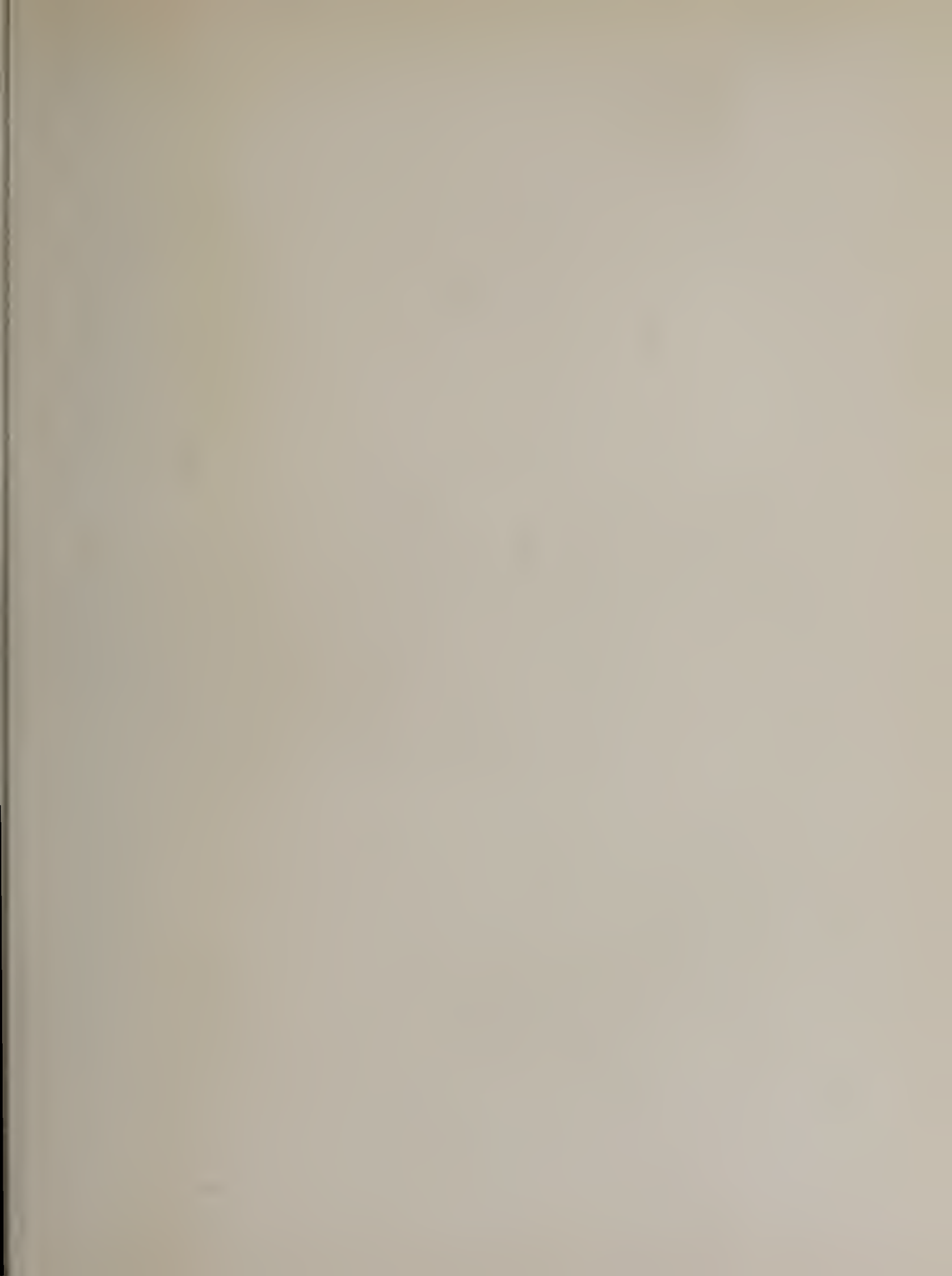
contact, and he eagerly entered into the researches of the scientific workers ; but it was not till 1650 that he put forth the rationalistic treatment of religious subjects which led to the condemnation of his works in 1666. The mother of his pupil and (as we learn from Kennet, the biographer of the Cavendish family) the Earl himself, were both profoundly convinced of the truths of the Christian faith, the lady being specially earnest in her devotions, to which she dedicated the early hours of her busy day. The 'remainders' (says Pomiret, who wrote in 1685) 'were determined to her friends, in the entertainment of whom her conversation was so tempered with courtship and heartiness ; her discourses so sweetened with the delicacies of expression and harmony of reason, that such as did not well know the expense of her time would have thought she had employed it all in address and dialogue.' The contrast between her and some of her contemporaries is thus quaintly indicated : 'Her gestures corresponded to her speech ; no giddy head or proud eyelids, or haughty brow, or perplexed countenance, but of a free native and genuine behaviour ; as far from affected and extraordinary motions, as they from discretion.' The following also gives a charming touch to the portrait :—

'She kept herself within the measures of civility and religion ; from whence her conversation was wise and profitable, and witty and innocent ; and in her lips the very law of kindness and sweetness of lan-

guage.' On the coming of age of her son she removed from Derbyshire to Leicester Abbey, where she had a considerable estate, and where she resided until the great Rebellion broke out.

Her second son, Charles, was a good scholar and a distinguished soldier; he fought nobly for the King, and fell in action in 1643. The Earl of Devonshire retired abroad after the sequestration of a great part of his estates. His mother, deeply afflicted by her son's death, removed to Greenwich towards the end of the war, and from thence entered into communication with the Earls of Essex and Holland, and considerably influenced them in favour of the King's cause, but Essex died before he could give proof of his sincerity. The King being then a prisoner at Latimer, where the Countess of Devonshire happened to be at that time, expressed his sense of her faithful and loyal exertions on his behalf. The loss of her much-loved son was soon followed by that of her only daughter, Lady Rich, whose charm and cultivation equalled her own. Verses were addressed to both mother and daughter by the writers of their time: the poet Edmund Waller dedicated his epistles to Lady Devonshire; and William, Earl of Pembroke, wrote a volume of poems in praise of her and Lady Rich. At this period of mourning she retired to the house of her brother, Lord Elgin, at Ampthill, the manor which James I. had granted to their father, Lord Bruce. Here she entered into a correspondence in cipher with

absent loyalists. She was suspected, and would have been arrested had not a timely bribe been offered by her goldsmith (who was in the confidence of the rebels) to one of the then Council of State. Her secret correspondence with Monk so impressed that great soldier with her influence, ability, and discretion, that, in spite of his usual 'dark reserves,' he agreed to give her a secret signal, by which she might know his intention of restoring the King. On the return of Charles II., she was honoured by the frequent presence in her house of both the King and Queen; and as years and infirmities advanced she was allowed to wait upon Her Majesty without the usual ceremonies of royal visits. 'But there were other Courts,' says her biographer, 'to which, as she had through her whole life been preparing herself, now she began with greater distinctions, and with the expense of larger portions of her time, to dress her soul up for.' She 'drew the curtain to the affairs of the world,' but was surrounded in her declining years by the care and attentions of her remaining relations, Lord Devonshire and his wife being constantly with her. Lady Ailesbury (wife of her nephew, Lord Elgin, who had been created Earl of Ailesbury) was her special comfort; she administered her aunt's charities, which were on the most bountiful scale, and regulated her expenditure with wise economy. In January 1674 this noble woman expired, crowned with years and honour. Christian, Countess of Devonshire, was the grandmother of





ANNE CARR,

Countess of Bedford.

BORN 1620.

DIED 1684.

By Theodore Russell.

the Lord Cavendish (afterwards first Duke of Devonshire) who, nine years later, offered to take the place of his friend William, Lord Russell, in prison, at the risk of his own life. Her great-grandson, the second Duke, married Rachel, the daughter of Rachel, Lady Russell, and of his father's friend, William, Lord Russell.

No. 174.

ANNE CARR, COUNTESS OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1620, DIED 1684.

BY THEODORE RUSSELL.

A small square well-painted picture. To the waist ; figure and face turned slightly to the left. Dark brown dress with white slashed sleeves, and a yellowish-grey gauze scarf passing behind her neck over her shoulders. Pearl necklace, and large double pearls attached to the earrings. Panel, 15 in. by 12 in.



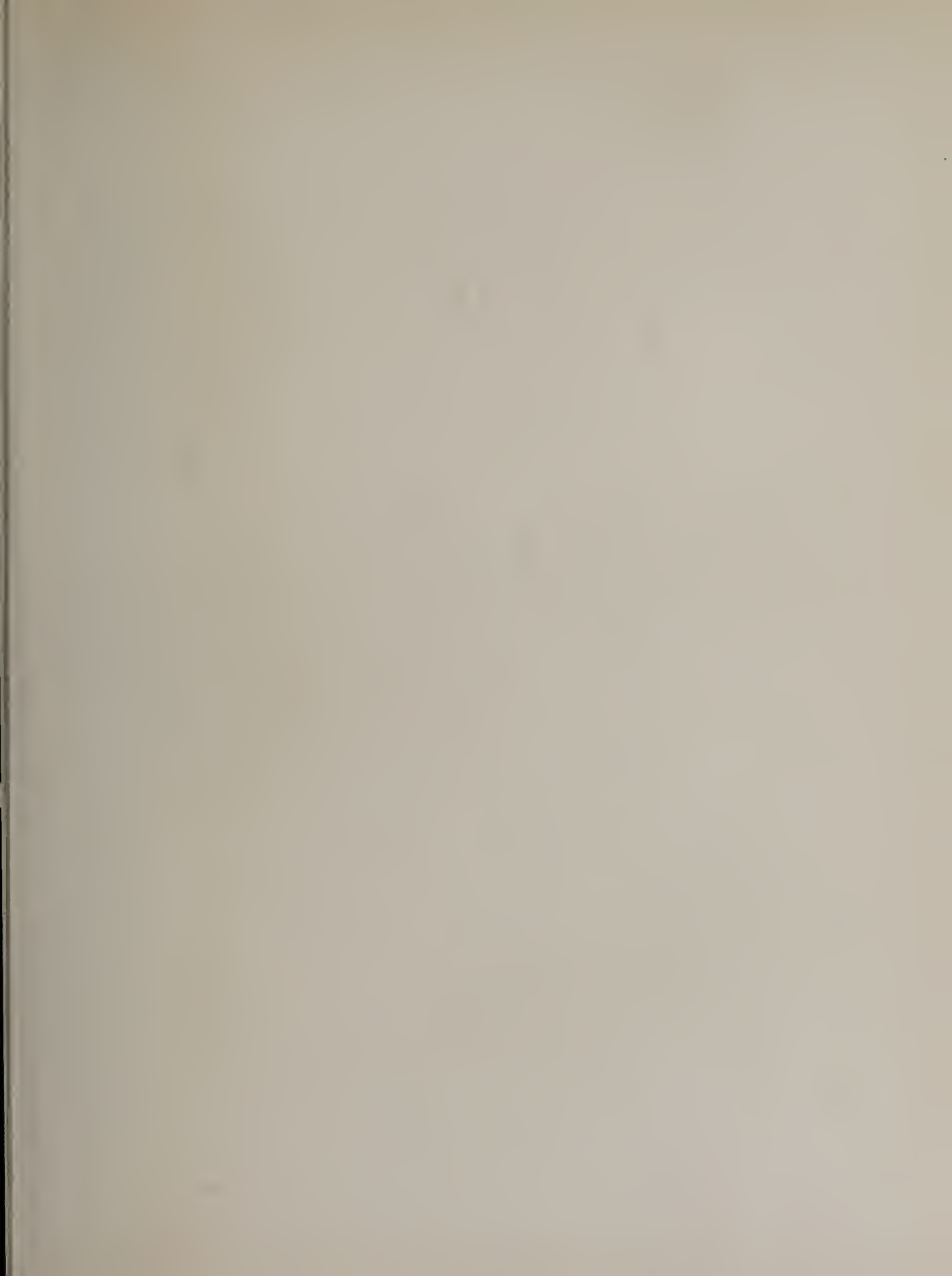
THE following is an extract from the fourth series of *Short Studies on Great Subjects*, by J. A. Froude, page 356:—

‘Lady Anne Carr, wife of William, fifth Earl and first Duke of Bedford, was the daughter of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, the favourite of James I., and of Frances Howard, the divorced wife of the Earl of Essex, the hero and heroine of the great Oyer of poisoning, with its black surroundings of witchcraft and devilry. The old Earl Francis had sate upon their trial. He had been horrified when his son had proposed to marry the child of so ominous a pair. But Lady Anne was not touched by the crimes of her parents. Her

loveliness shone perhaps the more attractively against so dark a background. Her character must have been singularly innocent, for she grew up in entire ignorance that her mother had been tried for murder. The family opposition was reluctantly withdrawn, and young Russell married her.

‘This pair, Earl William—afterwards Duke—and the Lady Anne Carr, are the chief figures in the most ostentatious monument in the Russell chapel at Chenies. They are seated opposite each other in an attitude of violent grief, their bodies flung back, their heads buried in their hands in the anguish of petrified despair. They had many children, medallions of whom are ranged on either side in perpendicular rows. In the centre is the eldest—the occasion of the sorrow so conspicuously exhibited—whose head fell in Lincoln’s Inn Fields. The execution of this medallion is extremely good; the likeness—if we may judge from the extant portraits of Lord Russell—is very remarkable. The expression is lofty and distinguished, more nearly resembling that of the first Countess than that of any of her other descendants; but there is a want of breadth, and the features are depressed and gloomy. It is a noble face, yet a face which tells of aspirations and convictions unaccompanied with the force which could carry them out into successful action. It stands with a sentence of doom upon it, the central object in a group of sculpture which, as a whole, is affected and hysterical. A man so sincere and so honourable deserves a simpler memorial.

‘His mother, Lady Anne, did not live to recover from the shock of her son’s death. In the midst of her wretchedness she found accidentally in a room in Woburn Abbey a pamphlet with an account of the Overbury murder. For





OLIVER CROMWELL.

BORN 1599.

DIED 1658

By Robert Waiker.

the first time she learnt the dreadful story. She was found senseless, with her hand upon the open page, and she never rallied from the blow.'

No. 131.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

BORN 1599, DIED 1658.

BY ROBERT WALKER.

Half-length standing figure, life size, with grey hair; the face seen in three-quarters turned towards the right, the eyes looking in the same direction. He wears a black velvet dress, with brown fur at the wrists, a small, plain, square-cut collar, fitting close under the chin, and a broad gold-wrought belt and buckle on it, passing from the right shoulder towards the sword. His right hand hangs negligently, holding a brown stick, and the left is placed against his hip. In the background, to the right, is seen a general mounted on a white horse, addressing his troops. In this distant figure the costume seems somewhat of a later period than the Commonwealth. Behind the head of Cromwell is a large mass of dark brown rock. Canvas, 48½ in. by 38½ in.



THE introduction of a portrait of Cromwell into this collection, independently of other considerations, would be sufficiently accounted for by the fact that two of his children married members of the Russell family. Elizabeth, granddaughter of Sir William Russell of Chippenham (No. 138), married Henry Cromwell, second son of Oliver Cromwell, and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Sir John Russell, the third baronet, married Frances, youngest daughter of the Protector Oliver, and widow of the Honourable

Robert Rich, eldest son of Lord Rich.¹ Oliver Cromwell the Protector, second son of Robert Cromwell and Elizabeth Steward, was born at Huntingdon on 25th April 1599. He was named Oliver after his uncle, Sir Oliver Cromwell of Hinchinbrook. His father was the second son of Sir Henry Cromwell of Hinchinbrook (surnamed for his munificence the 'Golden Knight'), and grandson of a certain Richard Williams, who rose to fortune by the protection of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex,² and adopted the name of his patron. Morgan Williams, the father of Richard Williams, was a Welshman from Glamorganshire who married Katherine, the elder sister of Thomas Cromwell, and appears in the records of the manor of Wimbledon as an ale-brewer and inn-keeper residing at Putney. Elizabeth Steward, the mother of Oliver, was the daughter of William Steward, whose family had for several generations farmed the tithes of the Abbey of Ely. The character of Cromwell, in some of its noblest aspects, seems to have been inherited from his mother. She died at Whitehall, November 16th, 1654, in her ninetieth year.

Cromwell received his education at the free school attached to the Hospital of St. John, Huntingdon. At the age of seventeen, on 23d April 1616, he matriculated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, one of

¹ See Noble's *Memoirs of the House of Cromwell*, ed. 1787, vol. ii. pp. 403-412.

² Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, was uncle of Richard Williams, afterwards Cromwell. His mother was Cromwell's sister.

the colleges complained of by Laud in 1628 as a nursery of Puritanism. Royalist writers assert that both at school and the university he 'made no proficiency in any kind of learning' (Dugdale). But Edmund Waller testifies that he was 'well read in Greek and Roman story,' and when Protector he frequently talked with foreign ambassadors in Latin. The statement of Bates is doubtless true that 'he was quickly satiated with study, taking more delight in horse and field exercise.' The graver charges of early debauchery which they bring against him may safely be dismissed. On the death of his father in June 1617, Cromwell left the university for London. According to Heath he became a member of Lincoln's Inn, but his name does not appear in the books of any of the Inns of Court. On 22d August 1620 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bouchier. After his marriage Cromwell took up his residence at Huntingdon. The fortunes of the Cromwell family were now declining, for Sir Oliver Cromwell, burdened with debts, was forced in 1627 to sell Hinchinbrook to Sir Sidney Montagu, and the Montagus succeeded to the local influence once enjoyed by the Cromwells. It is therefore probable that the election of the younger Oliver as member for Huntingdon in 1628 was due as much to personal qualities as to any family interest.

In 1636, on the death of his uncle, Sir Thomas Steward, who made him his heir, he removed to Ely, and succeeded his uncle as farmer of the Cathedral tithes.

In the two Parliaments called in 1640 Cromwell was one of the members for the town of Cambridge. As soon as Essex's army took the field, Cromwell joined it as captain of a troop of horse. At the battle of Edgehill his troop formed part of Essex's own regiment, and, under the command of Sir Philip Stapleton, helped to turn the fortune of the day. In the battle of Marston Moor, fought 3rd¹ July 1644, Cromwell's cavalry obtained the name of 'Ironsides,' and in that of Newbury, which followed soon after, he was one of the commanders of the division which was sent to storm Prince Maurice's entrenchments at Speen. At the battle of Naseby, 14th June 1645, he commanded in person the right wing, and Fairfax intrusted to his charge the ordering of the cavalry throughout the whole army. At the victory of Langport also, on 10th July 1645, Cromwell was conspicuous both in the battle and the pursuit, and he took part in the sieges of Bridgwater, Sherborne, and Bristol. On 9th January he opened the campaign of 1646 by the surprise of Lord Wentworth at Bovey Tracy, and shared in the battle of Torrington and the siege of Exeter. On 23d April he received the thanks of the House of Commons for his services. On 1st December 1645, the Commons, on drawing up the peace propositions to be offered to the King, had resolved that an estate of £2500 a year should be conferred on Cromwell, and that the King should be requested to make him a Baron. After the

¹ Carlyle says that Marston Moor was fought on the 2nd July.

failure of the negotiations, an Ordinance of Parliament had settled upon him lands to the value named, taken chiefly from the property of the Marquis of Worcester.¹

He joined the army in time to assist in the negotiations for the surrender of Oxford. With the fall of Oxford the war was practically over; Cromwell returned to his parliamentary duties, and his family removed from Ely and followed him to London. Two letters to Fairfax show the anxiety with which he regarded the King's negotiations with the Scots, and the satisfaction with which he hailed the conclusion of the arrangements by which the King was handed over to the Commissioners of Parliament. Cromwell's agent, Cornet Joyce, seized the King at Holmby, 4th June 1647, and conducted him to the headquarters of the army. Charles for some time thought himself safe, but at length his fears prevailed, and he fled to the Isle of Wight. The share that Cromwell had in the execution of the King is established beyond all doubt. Algernon Sidney states in one of his letters that, having himself urged that neither the High Court of Justice nor any other Court would try the King, he was answered by Cromwell: 'I tell you we will cut off his head with the crown upon it.'²

In 1649 Cromwell went over to Ireland, which country he completely subdued, and then returned in triumph. The Scots having invited home Charles II.,

¹ *Parliamentary History*, xiv. 139, 252; *Thurloe Papers*, i. 75.

² *Blencowe Sidney Papers*, p. 237.

prepared for an invasion of England, whereupon Cromwell entered their country, and, September 3d, 1650, gained the victory of Dunbar. This, however, did not prevent them from crossing the borders, and on the same day of the month, in the next year, was fought the battle of Worcester, which dispersed the Royalists, and obliged the King to return to France. From this time Cromwell made no secret of his views ; and on 20th April 1653¹ he entered the House of Commons with his soldiers, pulled the Speaker out of the chair, bade his men 'Take away that bauble,' the mace, and then locked up the doors. The Government being now vested in a Council of Officers, solely under his control, he was invited to take upon himself the sovereign authority, and accordingly he was proclaimed Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. His conduct in this station was vigorous, and he applied himself to the management of public affairs with equal diligence and judgment. Notwithstanding this, and the military power with which he was surrounded, he saw a spirit of disaffection rising against him. He called a Parliament, but it was soon dissolved ; and the Protector found himself beset by enemies of various descriptions, of whom the old Republicans were the most to be dreaded. Amidst this disquietude he declared war against Spain, and sent

¹ A survey of Ampthill Park, taken by order of Parliament in 1653, describes 287 trees as being hollow, or too much decayed for the use of the navy. These oaks remain to the present day.

Blake to the Mediterranean, where that great commander gained so many achievements as considerably enriched the public treasury, while Penn, in the West Indies, added Jamaica to the English possessions.

Foreign successes and domestic conspiracy combined to suggest the idea of making Cromwell king.

In February 1657, a proposal for the revision of the constitution and the restoration of monarchy was introduced into Parliament. On 8th May he gave his final answer: 'Though I think the Act of government doth consist of very excellent parts, in all but that one thing of the title as to me . . . I cannot undertake this government with the title of king' (*Speech* xiv.). All the efforts of the constitutional lawyers had failed to convince Cromwell of the necessity of the restoration of the kingly title. After the refusal of the Crown, Parliament simply substituted the title of Lord Protector for that of King. Cromwell accepted the petition thus altered on 25th May, and was a second time installed Protector on 26th June 1657. At his first inauguration he had been clad in plain black velvet, and invested with the civil sword as the symbol of his authority. At his second he was robed in purple and ermine, and presented with a golden sceptre. As 1657 was the culminating-point of Cromwell's greatness at home, so it marked the fullest development of his foreign policy.

In the last months of his life, according to Heath and other Royalist writers, he was in constant dread of

assassination. A proclamation was secretly circulated in 1654, promising, in the name of Charles II., knighthood and £500 a year to the slayer of 'a certain base mechanic fellow called Oliver Cromwell,' who had tyrannously usurped the supreme power. Sexby published *Killing no Murder* during the debates on the kingship, in 1657. In 1656 Cromwell had thought it necessary to double his guards, but there is no evidence of extraordinary precautions being taken in 1658.

Cromwell's health had long been impaired by the fatigues of war and government, and the death of his favourite daughter, Elizabeth Claypoole,¹ seriously affected him. Even before his daughter's death he had begun to sicken. The fever grew worse, and by the advice of his physicians he removed from Hampton Court to Whitehall for change of air. At Whitehall he died, at three o'clock on the afternoon of 3d September 1658, the day after the Great Storm² and the anniversary of the battles of Dunbar and Worcester. His funeral was celebrated with more than royal pomp in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey; but after the Restoration the body was taken up, suspended at Tyburn, 30th January 1661, and buried under the gallows.

The following is a list of the children of Oliver and Elizabeth Cromwell:—

¹ Or Claypole.

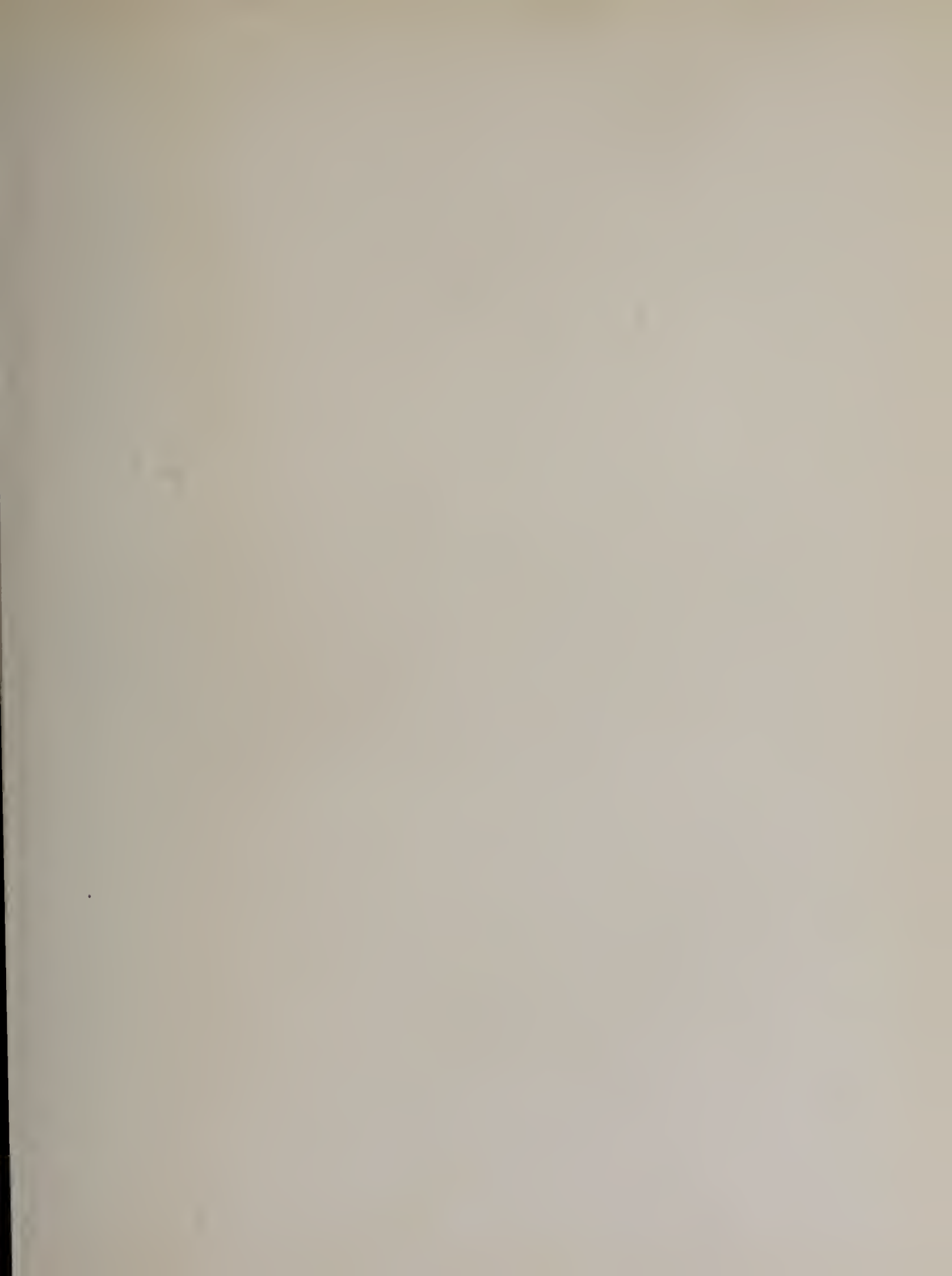
² Clarendon says that the storm was still raging at the time of Cromwell's death.

1. Robert, died 1639.
2. Oliver, died of small-pox 1644.
3. Richard, afterwards Lord Protector.
4. Henry, afterwards Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, married Elizabeth, granddaughter of Sir William Russell of Chippenham.
5. Bridget, married Henry Ireton, and, after his death, Charles Fleetwood.
6. Elizabeth, married John Claypoole.
7. Mary, married Lord Fauconberg.
8. Frances, married Robert Rich, and, after his death, Sir John Russell of Chippenham, in Cambridgeshire.

Of Cromwell's character contemporaries took widely different views. To Royalists like Clarendon he was simply 'a brave, bad man,' and it was much if they admitted, as he did, that the usurper had some of the virtues which have caused the memory of men in all ages to be celebrated (*Rebellion*, xv. 147-156). To staunch Republicans like Ludlow (No. 167) Cromwell was an apostate, who had throughout aimed at sovereignty, and sought it from the most selfish personal motives. Baxter expresses a very popular view in his sketch of Cromwell's career (*Reliquiæ Baxterianæ*, p. 99). 'Cromwell,' says Baxter, 'meant honestly in the main, and was pious and conscionable in the main course of his life, till prosperity and success corrupted him. Then his general religious zeal gave way to ambition, which increased as successes increased. When

his successes had broken down all considerable opposition, then was he in face of his strongest temptations, which conquered him when he had conquered others.' A study of Cromwell's letters and speeches leads irresistibly to the conclusion that he was honest and conscientious throughout. His 'general religious zeal' and his 'ambition' were one. Before the war began he expressed his desire 'to put himself forth for the cause of God, and in his last prayer gave thanks that he had been 'a mean instrument to do God's people some good and God service.' He took up arms for both civil and religious liberty; but the latter grew increasingly important to him, and as a ruler he avowedly subordinated 'the civil liberty and interest of the nation to the more peculiar interest of God' (Carlyle, *Speech* viii.). Save as a means to that end, he cared little for constitutional forms. 'I am not a man scrupulous about words, or names, or such things,' he told Parliament; and he spoke with scorn of 'men under the bondage of scruples,' who could not 'rise to the spiritual heat' the cause demanded (*Speeches*, viii. xi.). In that cause he spared neither himself nor others. 'Let us all be not careful,' he wrote in 1648, 'what men will make of these actings. They, will they, nill they, shall fulfil the good pleasure of God, and we shall serve our generations. Our rest we expect elsewhere: that will be durable' (Carlyle, *Letters*, lxxvii.).

(See *Encyclopædia Britannica*, p. 597; Cooper's *Biographical Dictionary*; and *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xiii. p. 155.)





LADY CATHERINE RUSSELL,

Afterwards Lady Brooke.

BORN 1614.

By Theodore Russell.

No. 107.

LADY CATHERINE RUSSELL, AFTERWARDS
LADY BROOKE.

BORN 1614.

BY THEODORE RUSSELL.

As a widow. Small-sized picture. To the waist; with face nearly full, turned slightly to the right; wearing a plain white mourning cap with lappets; black crape over all, and a dark veil on each side. A bunch of flowers in front of her black dress. Panel, 15 in. by 12 in.



HERE is a similar picture to this at Kimbolton Castle. (For notice of Lady Catherine Russell see p. 255.)

No. 109.

LADY ANNE RUSSELL, AFTERWARDS
COUNTESS OF BRISTOL.

BORN 1615, DIED 1697.

BY THEODORE RUSSELL.

To the waist; figure turned to the left, looking at spectator. Light admitted from the right-hand side. Blue dress, cut Vandyck-wise at the top, with white lining above it, and in same fashion below, to show orange lining or puffing to sleeve. Gauze scarf ribbed with gold stripes crosses her left sleeve. Panel, 15 in. by 12 in.



LADY ANNE resided in later years at Chelsea, in Buckingham (afterwards Beaufort) House, where John Evelyn saw Van Dyck's picture of her husband, Lord Digby, and her brother, the Earl of Bedford. (See Evelyn's *Diary*, 15th January 1670.) A copy of this picture, by Knaption (No. 171), hangs in the little breakfast-room at Woburn Abbey.

Lady Anne was the second daughter of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford. She married George, Lord

Digby, second Earl of Bristol, a man of brilliant abilities, courage and activity, but of faulty judgment and fickle character. He was the son of the celebrated Ambassador to Spain during the Spanish marriage, distinguished by his enmity to the Duke of Buckingham. In the struggle between Charles I. and the Parliament Lord Digby identified himself with the opponents of the King; but the Bill of Attainder against Strafford met with his unqualified opposition. In this matter he was of the same mind as his father-in-law, the fourth Earl of Bedford, who, while supporting the just claims of the Parliamentary party, had pledged himself to do all in his power to avert the execution of Lord Strafford. Unhappily this wise counsellor and good man expired on the very day that the King signed the warrant for the death of his friend. Lord Digby protested in a dignified speech against this extreme measure, and fell into great disfavour with his party. He now warmly espoused the cause of the King, whom he served in several high capacities, and with such zeal that Parliament excepted him from pardon in 1648, and he retired abroad. In 1652 he succeeded to the title of Earl of Bristol. While on the Continent he was received into the Roman Catholic Church, which incapacitated him from holding the office of Secretary of State after the Restoration. He died in London in 1676. Lord Orford speaks of him as 'a singular person, whose life was one contradiction.' He defended Strafford and opposed Clarendon: he spoke and wrote against the Roman Catholic faith

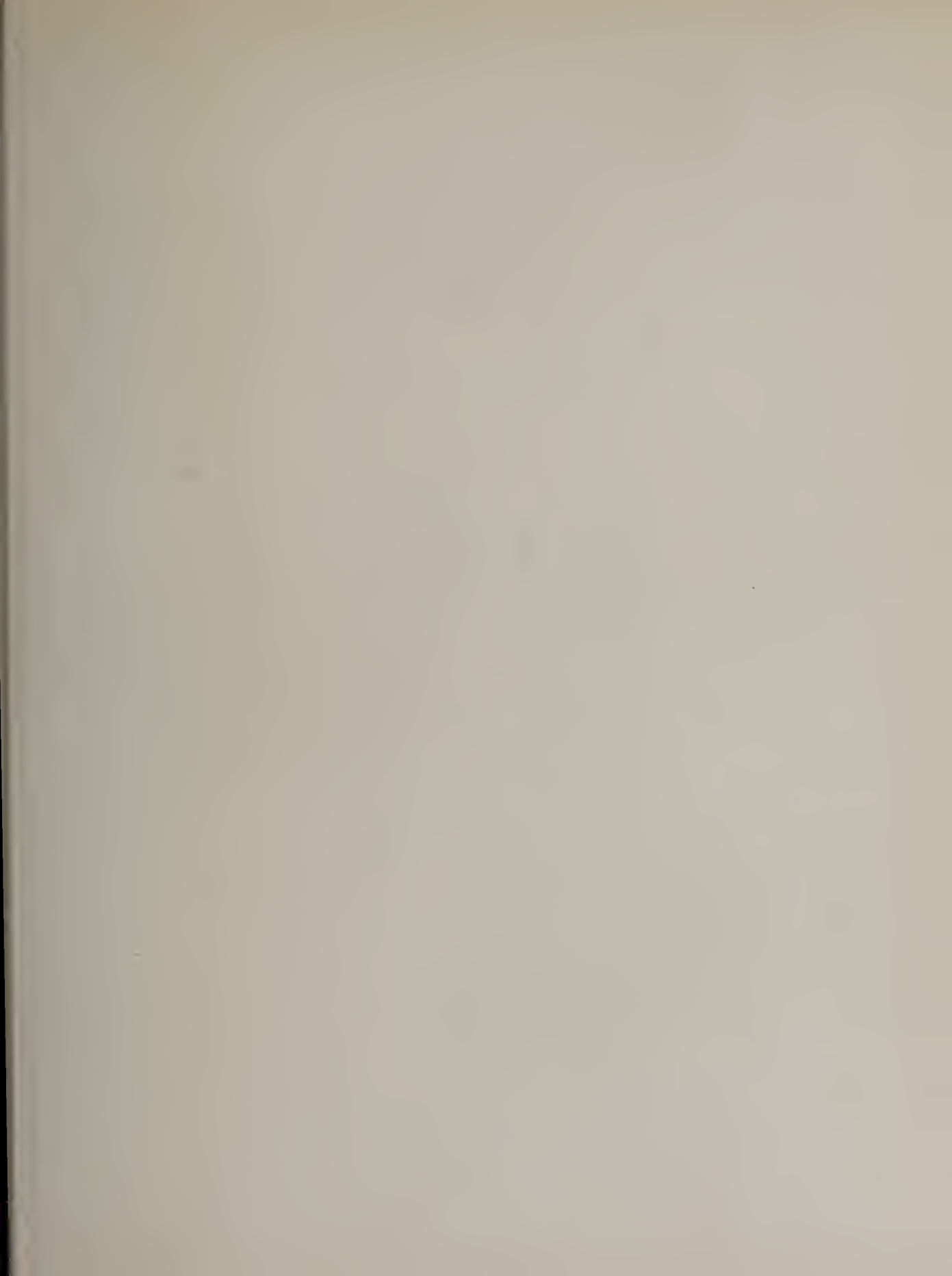


LADY ANNE RUSSELL,
Afterwards Countess of Bristol.

BORN 1615.

DIED 1697.

By Theodore Russell.





ROBERT DEVEREUX.

Second Earl of Essex, K.G.

BORN 1567. BEHEADED IN THE TOWER OF LONDON, 1601

Painter unknown.

and finally embraced it; he was a brave soldier, but unsuccessful as a commander. He had two sons and two daughters. One of his sons—Col. Francis Digby, who was killed in a sea-fight with the Dutch—was buried by the side of his mother in the Russell vault at Chenies.

No. 50.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, SECOND EARL OF
ESSEX, K.G.

BORN 1567, BEHEADED IN THE TOWER OF
LONDON 1601.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

Full-length, life-sized figure, standing bareheaded in the open air, dressed entirely in white, wearing a large ruff and a steel gorget beneath it. The badge of the Garter hangs on his breast by a blue ribbon. The baton held in his right hand has inserted at the end of it the royal arms on a shield. His left hand, without any rings on the fingers, grasps the hilt of his sword. The letters on the Garter round his left knee are red, with diamonds for stops between the words. A white paper attached by sealing-wax to the ground, inscribed with his name, is clearly of a date long subsequent to the picture. He wears black open shoes, without rosettes. To the left is a richly-wooded landscape, very well painted, and bluish in tone, as seen in the works of Breughel. To the right, distant buildings amid rocks, and a seashore with dashing waves in front. Pennant, quoting the 'Reliquiæ Wottonianæ,' says that 'his beard was red, his hair black, his person strong, but without elegance, his gait ungraceful.' Canvas, 84 in. by 50 in.



ROBERT DEVEREUX, second Earl of Essex, was born at Netherwood, Herefordshire, Nov. 10th, 1567. His father, the first Earl, married Lettice, daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, and died suddenly in Dublin in September 1576. There were suspicions that he had been poisoned by the Earl of

Leicester (No. 39), who shortly after his death married his widow, but these were not confirmed by the *post-mortem* examination. Essex's father asked Burghley (No. 49), on 1st November 1573, to become his son's guardian, and to marry the boy to Anne Cecil, the Lord Treasurer's daughter. When the father was on his deathbed, 21st September 1576, the request was repeated, with the additional proviso that his military education should be directed by the Earl of Sussex, the Lord Chamberlain. He was a delicate child, but is described in November 1576 as master of Latin and French as well as English. The letter in which, after his father's death, he acknowledges Burghley's guardianship, 18th November 1576, shows remarkable precocity for a boy of nine. On 11th January 1576 Essex left Chartley, Staffordshire, where he was residing with his mother, for Burghley's house, and made the acquaintance of Robert Cecil (No. 52). After Essex's death Cecil wrote to James I. of 'the mutual affections' in their 'tender years' (Hatfield MS., in *Quarterly Review*, 1876); but the natural incompatibility of their temperaments can hardly have allowed them to have been close friends, even in youth.

Essex entered the University of Cambridge in 1577, and graduated in 1581. In a Latin letter to Burghley he complained of the scantiness of his wardrobe, which was with difficulty supplied. His grandfather, Sir Francis Knollys, told him (14th Nov. 1585) that the lands he inherited were insufficient to maintain 'the state of

the poorest Earl in England,' and that the sale of one-fourth of his landed inheritance would not satisfy his father's creditors. He appeared at Court in 1584. In 1585 he accompanied his step-father, the Earl of Leicester (No. 39), on an expedition to Holland, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Zutphen. In 1587 he was appointed Master of the Horse, and in the following year was made General of the Horse, and installed Knight of the Garter. On the death of Leicester he succeeded him as chief favourite of the Queen, a position which injuriously affected his whole subsequent life, and ultimately resulted in his ruin. While Elizabeth was approaching the mature age of sixty, Essex was scarcely twenty-one. Though well aware of the advantages of his position, and somewhat vain of the Queen's favour, his constant attendance on her at Court was irksome to him beyond all endurance; and when he could not make his escape to the scenes of foreign adventure after which he longed, he varied the monotony of his life at Court by intrigues with the maids-of-honour.

In 1589, without the Queen's consent, he joined the expedition of Drake and Norreys against Portugal; but on the 4th of June was compelled to obey a letter enjoining him at his 'uttermost peril' to return immediately. Soon after his return occurred his famous duel with Sir Charles Blount, a rival favourite of the Queen, in which the Earl was disarmed and slightly wounded in the thigh.

In 1590 Essex married the widow¹ of Sir Philip Sidney (No. 34); but, in dread of the Queen's anger, he kept the marriage secret as long as possible. When it was necessary to avow it, her rage at first knew no bounds, but as the Earl did 'use it with good temper,' and 'for Her Majesty's better satisfaction was pleased that my lady should live retired in her mother's house,' he soon came to be 'in very good favour.' In 1591 he was appointed to the command of a force auxiliary to one formerly sent to assist Henry IV. of France against the Spaniards; but after a fruitless campaign he was finally recalled from the command in January 1592. For some years after this most of his time was spent at Court, where he held a position of unexampled influence, both on account of the favour of the Queen and from his own personal popularity. In 1596 he was, after a great many 'changes of humour' on the Queen's part, appointed along with Lord Charles Howard to the command of an expedition, which was successful in defeating the Spanish fleet, capturing and pillaging Cadiz, and destroying 53 merchant vessels. It would seem to have been shortly after this exploit that the beginnings of a change in the feelings of the Queen towards him came into existence. On his return she chided him that he had not followed up his successes, and though she professed great pleasure at again seeing him in safety, and was ultimately satisfied

¹ Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, married Sir Philip Sidney about 1583; he died in 1586.

that the abrupt termination of the expedition was contrary to his advice and remonstrances, she forbade him to publish anything in justification of his conduct. She doubtless was offended at his growing tendency to assert his independence, and jealous of his increasing popularity with the people ; but it is also probable that her strange infatuation regarding her own charms, great as it was, scarcely prevented her from suspecting either that his professed attachment had all along been somewhat alloyed with considerations of personal interest, or that at least it was now beginning to cool. Francis Bacon, at that time his most intimate friend, endeavoured to prevent the threatened rupture by writing him a long letter of advice ; and although perseverance in a long course of feigned action was for Essex impossible, he for some time attended pretty closely to the hints of his mentor, so that the Queen ‘used him most graciously.’ In 1597 he was appointed Master of the Ordnance, and in the following year he obtained command of an expedition against Spain. He gained some trifling successes, but as the ‘Plate’ fleet escaped him he failed of his main purpose ; and when on his return the Queen met him with the usual reproaches, he retired to his home at Wanstead. This was not what Elizabeth desired, and although she about this time conferred on Lord Howard the Earldom of Nottingham for services at Cadiz, the main merit of which was justly claimed by Essex, she ultimately held out to the latter the olive branch of peace, and condescended to soothe

his wounded honour by creating him Earl Marshal of England. That nevertheless the irritated feelings neither of Essex nor of the Queen were completely healed was manifested shortly afterwards in a manner which set propriety completely at defiance. In a discussion on the appointment of a Lord Deputy to Ireland, Essex, on account of some taunting words of Elizabeth, turned his back upon her with a gesture indicative not only of anger but of contempt, and when she, unable to control her indignation, slapped him on the face, he left her presence swearing that such an insult he would not have endured even from Henry VIII. In 1599, while Ulster was in rebellion, the office of Lord Deputy was conferred on Essex, but whether at his own express wish, or only after he was persuaded against his will to accept it, has been disputed. This point has an important bearing on the further question of the origin of Essex's treacherous designs. His campaign was an unsuccessful one, and by acting in various ways in opposition to the commands of the Queen and the Council, and suddenly leaving the post of duty with the object of privately vindicating himself before the Queen, he laid himself open to charges more serious than that of mere incompetency. For these misdemeanours he was deprived of all his high offices, and ordered to live a prisoner in his own house during the Queen's pleasure. Chiefly through the intercession of Bacon his liberty was shortly afterwards restored to him, but he was ordered not to return to Court. For some time he

hoped for an improvement in his prospects, but when he was refused the renewal of his patent for sweet wines, hope was succeeded by despair, and, half-maddened by wounded vanity, he made an attempt to incite a revolution in his behalf, by parading the streets of London with 300 retainers, and shouting 'For the Queen! a plot is laid for my life!' These proceedings awakened, however, scarcely any other feelings than mild perplexity and wonder; and, finding that hope of assistance from the citizens was vain, he returned to Essex House, where, after defending himself for a short time, he surrendered. After a trial—in which Bacon, who prosecuted, delivered a speech against his quondam friend and benefactor, the bitterness of which was quite unnecessary to secure a conviction entailing at least very severe punishment—he was condemned to death, and, notwithstanding many alterations in Elizabeth's mood, the sentence was carried out 21st February 1601.

Essex was in person tall and well proportioned, with a countenance which, though not strictly handsome, possessed, on account of its bold, cheerful, and amiable expression, a wonderful power of fascination. His carriage was not very graceful, but his manners are said to have been 'courtly, grave, and exceedingly comely.' He was brave, chivalrous, impulsive, imperious sometimes with his equals, but generous to all his dependants, and incapable of secret malice; and these virtues, which were innate, and which remained with him to the last, must be regarded as somewhat counterbalancing, in our

estimation of him, the follies and vices created by temptations which were exceptionally strong, and which obtained additional power from the time and manner of their occurrence. He was one of the most learned noblemen of his time, and his abilities were considerable and many-sided ; but a fatal want of prudence and self-government made him almost the necessary victim of the difficult position in which from his early manhood he had been placed, partly by circumstances, and partly by his own pardonable vanity.

(See Camden's *Life of Elizabeth* ; *Secret History of Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Essex*, by a ' Person of Quality,' published at Cologne 1690, and afterwards at London ; Devereux's *Lives of the Earls of Essex* ; and *Bacon and Essex*, by Edwin E. Abbot, D.D., 1877 ; *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. viii. p. 555 ; and *Dictionary of National Biography*, edited by Leslie Stephen, vol. xiv. p. 425).

The story that Essex, when in favour, had received a ring from Elizabeth, with an undertaking that she would pardon him any offence if he sent it her when in danger, and that just before his death he forwarded it to the Countess of Nottingham, who retained it, is quite apocryphal. Manningham, the diarist, is the only contemporary writer who makes any reference to a ring when noticing Essex's relations with Elizabeth ; and, contrary to the popular version of the story, he merely notes that the Queen wore till her death a ring given her by Essex (*Diary*, p. 159).

No. 17.

VERY REV. THOMAS WILSON, D.C.L.,
DEAN OF DURHAM.

BORN 1523, DIED 1581.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

(Hitherto designated 'Sir Nicholas Bacon.')

Life size, seen to the knees, seated towards the right, wearing a black robe faced with fur, and a plain black cap; resting his left hand, which holds a blank paper, on the arm of his chair. A double chain of gold hangs round his neck, partly covered by the gown. Plain dark grey background. Inscribed in black capital letters, on the left upper corner, 'Fiat voluntas Dei. Etatis llii. 1575.' A large signet ring, bearing a shield of arms in full colours, those of the Wilson and Comberworth families, is prominent on the forefinger of his left hand, but turned the reverse way, apparently in order to give a correct impression on the wax. The countenance does not at all correspond with the well authenticated portraits of Sir Nicholas Bacon. Panel, 40 by 30½ in.



HE was a man of great learning, and the author of a treatise on the Art of Logic, a *Discourse on Usury*, and a disquisition on Rhetoric which brought him great reputation. He also translated three of Demosthenes' orations, and composed a Latin memoir of his pupils, Henry and Charles Brandon, sons of the Duke of Suffolk, who had been intrusted to his care by their mother, the last wife of Suffolk, Katharine Willoughby. Strype mentions that Wilson was domestic chaplain to the Duke of Suffolk, and also to Queen Catharine Parr (*Annals*, vol. ii. p. 233). The elder of the two boys, Henry, succeeded his father in 1545, and

was said by many learned authorities to be the most promising youth of his time, with the exception of the King, Edward VI. He and his brother Charles were pursuing their studies at St. John's College, Cambridge, when the sweating sickness broke out. They were both attacked, and as the younger survived the elder by half an hour, they have both been called Dukes of Suffolk. Wilson's memoir is a very rare work: one of the three copies extant is at present in the possession of Earl Spencer at Althorp. During the reign of Mary, Wilson lived abroad. He was made a Doctor of Laws at Ferrara, but was ill received at Rome, where his treatise on Logic was received with special disfavour. He had published it in English, an innovation which was considered almost as daring as the translation of the services of the Church into the mother-tongue. He was seized and imprisoned by the Inquisition for heretical opinions, and although the torture was applied he firmly refused to deny or retract his views. The Inquisitors resolved upon his death, and preparations were made for carrying out their decree, when a fire broke out in the prison, and the populace, to save the prisoners, burst open the gates, by which accident he effected his escape. These sufferings, however, stood him in good stead on the accession of Elizabeth, who favoured those who had tasted of the persecutions of the preceding reign, and he was appointed Master of St. Catharine's Hospital, near the Tower. According to Ducarel his honesty was not above suspicion in the discharge of this office. In

1573 he conducted negotiations with Portugal in matters relating to 'Guynee and Barbarie.' English merchants had long carried on a lucrative trade in gold with the natives of these coasts, a right which the Portuguese called in question. The dispute was arranged by the diplomatic skill of Wilson. He communicated the result of these efforts in a despatch to Lord Burghley, superscribed 'at the Court at Knowle deliver these.' The Queen was then making a tour in Surrey and Kent, and her faithful Minister was in attendance on her. In 1575 Dr. Wilson was sent as ambassador to the Low Countries, a most responsible post, in which he acquitted himself honourably. Elizabeth insisted at times on conducting the most delicate negotiations herself, and delighted in acting without consultation with her Ministers in the most critical moments. She held threads of the most complicated nature in her own hand, tightening or relaxing her relations with foreign Powers at her pleasure, to the dismay of her experienced and watchful advisers. 'It was like dancing on a tight-rope,' says Froude.¹ 'Her movements may have been extremely clever, but they were also extremely dangerous. She was . . . half false to all, half sincere to all.' Wilson comments thus upon the situation: 'Except God have ordained by His eternal will a necessity—a fatal destiny not to be avoided—things could not go as they do. *Fatum regit mundum*, or rather will beareth sway instead of reason.'

In 1577 he was named Secretary of State, conjointly

¹ *Hist. of England*, vol. xi. p. 111.

with Sir Francis Walsingham, whose fame as a Minister has somewhat overshadowed that of Wilson. In 1579 he was made Dean of Durham, but soon after his appointment his health began to decline. 'I do drynke mornyng and evenyng a full pynte of Tower-hyl water,' he wrote to Lord Burghley, 'which doth me great good,' but this remedy failed (as might be expected) to produce lasting results, and he died in June 1581, and was buried at St. Katharine's. Sir Thomas Wilson married Anne,¹ daughter of Sir William Winter of Lidney, in Gloucestershire, and left one son and two daughters.

No. 134.

LADY MARGARET RUSSELL,
AFTERWARDS COUNTESS OF CARLISLE.

BORN 1618, DIED 1676.

BY THEODORE RUSSELL.

A square picture. To the waist ; wearing a pale blue satin dress ; turned to the right, looking at the spectator. Double pearls are attached to each ear-ring. Small flowers of various colours form an arch over the top of the head ; a belt of gold and pearls extends from the left shoulder and a row of pearls crosses the body. The light is admitted from the right-hand side. Panel, 15 in. by 12 in.



MARGARET, third daughter of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford. Her first husband, James Hay, second Earl of Carlisle, was the son of the eccentric favourite of James I., who was happily instrumental in obtaining the release of his father-in-

¹ Mr. Scharf states that he married Jane, daughter of Richard Empson, one of the executors of the will of Henry VII.



LADY MARGARET RUSSELL,

Afterwards Countess of Carlisle.

BORN 1618.

DIED 1675.

By Theodore Russell.

law, the Earl of Northumberland (No. 77), from the Tower, where he had been imprisoned on an unjust charge of treason for fifteen years (see p. 208). The second Earl of Carlisle died in 1660, and the title became extinct. It appears uncertain whether his widow's marriage with Robert Rich, second Earl of Holland and fifth Earl of Warwick, preceded or followed that with Edward Montagu, second Earl of Manchester, but it is probable that the latter was her third husband, as recorded by Dugdale.¹ Very little is known of Rich, Lord Holland and Warwick, who was the son of Henry, Earl of Holland, who fought on the King's side, and was executed by the Parliamentary party in 1649. The Earl of Manchester was a very distinguished man. Margaret Russell was his fifth wife: his marriage with his second wife, Anne, daughter to Robert Rich, Earl of Holland and Warwick, had materially influenced his whole career. His father-in-law favoured the Parliamentarians, and after his marriage Lord Mandeville (says Clarendon) 'totally estranged himself from the Court.' He commanded a regiment at Edgehill in 1642, and succeeded his father as Earl of Manchester in the same year. He was present at the fight at Newbury, at which both sides claimed the victory. It was after this engagement that Cromwell charged him with lukewarmness in the service of the Parliament. Manchester scornfully repudiated all accusations of cowardice in the field, but made no secret of his desire

¹ *Baronage*, vol. ii. p. 444.

to make peace with the King. When the final act of the great drama was played out, and Charles was led to the scaffold, the Earl never reappeared in his place among the Lords till, on 25th April 1660, they met and voted the restoration of the monarchy. On the accession of Charles II. he was advanced to great honours. He died in 1671, leaving seven sons and three daughters. Margaret Russell had no children. A half-length portrait of her, after Van Dyck, with her niece, Lady Diana Russell, eldest daughter of her brother William, fifth Earl and first Duke of Bedford, is in the Breakfast Room (No. 135); and a portrait of the Earl of Manchester in the North Corridor (No. 152).

No. 111.

LADY DIANA RUSSELL,
AFTERWARDS VISCOUNTESS NEWPORT &
COUNTESS OF BRADFORD.

BORN 1622, DIED 1695.

BY THEODORE RUSSELL.

Seen nearly to the waist; face three-quarters turned towards the left. Flaxen hair in ringlets, pearls intertwined at the back part of the head; double pearls to ear-ring. White satin dress with blue and white puffs. Her right hand is seen holding a pale yellow scarf. Panel, 15 in. by 12 in.



DIANA RUSSELL was the fourth daughter of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford, and married in 1462 Francis, Viscount Newport (afterwards Earl of Bradford), a distinguished loyalist and soldier in Charles the First's army. 'He was taken prisoner at



LADY DIANA RUSSELL,
Afterwards Viscountess Newport and Countess of Bradford

BORN 1622.

DIED 1695.

By Theodore Russell.

Oswestry in 1644, at which time his wife (with Lady d'Aubigny and others) also fell into the hands of the rebels, as appears by a letter from the famous Hugh Peters to the Earl of Stamford, soliciting the release of Lady Newport. She died in 1695, and was interred at Chenies.' (See *Biographical Catalogue* of the Portraits at Weston, the seat of the Earl of Bradford, by the late Miss Mary Boyle.)

No. 108.

LADY ANNE RUSSELL, AFTERWARDS
COUNTESS OF BRISTOL.

BORN 1615, DIED 1697.

BY PRIWITZER, *dated* 1626.

As a child aged twelve. To the waist; quite similar to No. 106, and differing only in the date. Inscribed 'Ætatis suæ 12. Anno 1626.' Panel, 26 in. by 20 in.

(For notice of Lady Anne Russell, see p. 287.)

No. 133.

LADY MARGARET RUSSELL, AFTERWARDS
COUNTESS OF CARLISLE.

BORN 1618, DIED 1676.

BY PRIWITZER, *dated* 1627.

As a child aged nine years. To the waist; within oval; very similar to No. 106, but younger. Black and white dress, green leaves at the back of her light-coloured hair. A red-tinted pearl pendant from a small square black stone hanging from a double-row pearl necklace. Inscribed on upper grey spandrils, partly on the right and partly on the left, 'Ætatis suæ 9, Anno 1627.' Panel, 26 in. by 20 in.

(For notice of Lady Margaret Russell, see p. 300.)

No. 110.

LADY DIANA RUSSELL,
AFTERWARDS VISCOUNTESS NEWPORT &
COUNTESS OF BRADFORD.

BORN 1622, DIED 1695.

BY PRIWITZER, *dated* 1627.

Within oval; half-length figure in white, turned to the right; wearing a white laced cap, and resting her right hand on a jackdaw, which stands as if perched on the painted oval frame. String of red beads from shoulder to shoulder. Inscribed across upper spandrils, 'Ætatis suæ 5, Anno 1627'; and across lower spandrils, 'Diana Russell.' It may be observed that the eyes in this picture are grey, whilst in No. 112, representing the same lady in mature age, they are decidedly brown.

(For notice of Lady Diana Russell, see p. 302.)

No. 103.

JOHN RUSSELL, THIRD SON OF FRANCIS,
FOURTH EARL OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1620, DIED AFTER 1683.

BY J. HAYLS.

To the waist; face three-quarters turned to the left; long pale brown hair. He wears a plain falling band or collar, and a purple-grey sash crosses his steel cuirass, descending from the right shoulder. The sleeve is white, striped with gold. Dark curtain behind, and grey sky to extreme left. Light admitted from the right. Canvas, 29 in. by 24 in.



SIMILAR portrait by Dobson, but turned the reverse way, is at Althorp. There is no scarf or sash crossing his breastplate, and his collar is decorated with white lace and a large bow. A portrait by Kneller is at Weston Hall.



COLONEL JOHN RUSSELL,
Third son of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford.

BORN 1620. DIED AFTER 1683.

By J. Hayls.

Walpole, in his *Anecdotes*, mentions a picture, by Dobson, at Chippenham, in Cambridgeshire, formerly the seat of Edward Russell, Earl of Orford, representing in one piece Prince Rupert, Colonel John Russell, and Mr. William Murray drinking. The picture is at present at Ombersley, and the group is explained by Dallaway (Walpole's *Anecdotes*, edited by Dallaway and Wornum), page 352, as follows: Colonel Russell having thrown up his commission in disgust, Prince Rupert and Colonel Murray persuade him to resume it.' There is a fine repetition of this picture on the staircase at Combe Abbey, Warwickshire. Colonel Russell¹ is seen in profile, seated at a table, grasping a flask; a dog is in the left-hand corner of the picture; Murray dips his cockade into a glass of wine. Walpole, in his account of John Hayls, specifies this picture as the performance of that painter. He executed portraits of Pepys and his wife, and is frequently mentioned in the well-known *Diary* of that singular character.

(For notice of Colonel John Russell, see p. 254.)

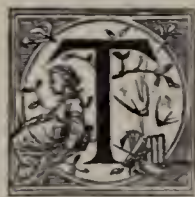
¹ The following allusion to Colonel John Russell occurs in De Grammont's *Mémoires*: 'Ce Russell était un des fins danseurs d'Angleterre, je veux dire pour les contre-danses, il en avait un recueil de deux ou trois cents en Tablature qu'il dansait toutes à livre ouvert.' Tablature was the art of writing music in notes. 'Donner de la tablature à quelqu'un,' is to give him 'a hard nut to crack.' De Grammont means that Colonel Russell danced the most difficult dances 'at sight.'

EDWARD, LORD RUSSELL.

BORN 1551.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

A half-length standing figure, the size of life ; youthful face, with a slight beard, in white silk dress, black cap and grey feather ; plain ruff, fitting close to cheek, with a black and gold mantle. Through a square window, to the left, is seen a garden, with a circular labyrinth, in which walks a man wearing a Spanish cloak. Under the window is written in white capitals, 'Fata. viam. invenient.' Lord Russell grasps with his right hand four serpents, two of which hold a label in their teeth, inscribed 'Fides. Homini. Serpentibus. Fravs.' On the upper right-hand part of the picture is inscribed the date, '1573. Æt. sue 22.' Panel, 32 in. by 23 in.



HE date here given is against the probability of the picture being painted, as some have suggested, by Zucharo, who did not arrive in England till 1574.

Edward, Lord Russell, was the eldest son of Francis, second Earl of Bedford ; he was born in 1551, and died before his father, but the exact date of his death is not recorded.

Few particulars are known of his career. He married Jane Sibylla Morison, daughter of Sir Richard Morison and Bridget, Lady Morison, who afterwards became his stepmother as Countess of Bedford (see No. 28, page 248). He left no children. His widow afterwards married Arthur, Lord Grey of Wilton. The curious allegorical representations in the background of his picture, and in that of his brother, Sir Francis Russell (No. 31), have given rise to much speculation.



EDWARD LORD RUSSELL,

BORN 1551.

Painter unknown, dated 1573

Pennant, in his description of the pictures at Woburn Abbey (*Tour from Chester to London*, p. 369), suggests that the plot of Otway's play, *The Orphan*, may have been founded on some tragic story in real life, in which these two brothers played a part. Horace Walpole, in his letters to the Countess of Orrery (September 30, 1791), mentions this supposition. 'I remember two curious pictures . . . which, the first time I was at Woburn, the Duchess of Bedford told me were the sons of the second Earl, and that, from their story, the subject of *The Orphan* was taken. They were two young men, less than life, with emblems, and in one of the pictures was a lady in a maze. Did you ever hear of that anecdote, madam, and can you tell me more of it?' Otway's play, like most of the dramas of the time of the Restoration, does not commend itself to the taste of the present day. It contains some charming lines, beginning, 'You took her up a little tender flower'; and no doubt, when acted by Mrs. Barry, who threw herself into the part of the 'Orphan' with great enthusiasm, produced a powerful and moving effect. The two brothers, Castalio and Polydore, are twins, and tenderly attached to one another; they both love the same lady, Monimia, who has been adopted, on the loss of her own parents, by their father. She gives her hand to one; the other is enraged, and a catastrophe follows which ends in the tragic death of both the lovers and of the 'Orphan' herself.

In Thornton's edition of Otway, published in 1813,

the origin of the plot is ascribed to a novel called *English Adventures, by a Person of Honour*, licensed May 1676, the author of which was said to be Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery. In this work the circumstances are related by Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, to Henry the Eighth, in which he himself practises the cruel deception ascribed to Polydore in *The Orphan*. This story may have been founded on an earlier one which was known at the time that the pictures in question were painted, some incidents of which, according to the fanciful taste of the day, were introduced into these portraits.

No. 53.

WILLIAM, LORD RUSSELL OF
THORNHAUGH.

BORN 1553, DIED 1613.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

To the waist, the size of life; his youthful face is seen in three-quarters to the left. Black dress with round buttons, large white radiating ruff. His eyes are bent on the spectator. Inscribed in yellow capitals along the top, 'WILLIAM L^D RUSSELL, anno N^o. 1580, Aetatis sue 27.' Panel, 23 in. by 19 in.



ATHER of the fourth Earl of Bedford, and youngest son of the second Earl. Married Elizabeth Long, of Shengay, in Cambridgeshire (No. 56). Knighted for his services in Ireland, 1580. Succeeded his friend Sir Philip Sidney as Governor of

Flushing. In 1594 he was constituted Lord Deputy of Ireland. Created Baron Russell by King James in 1603. Died¹ March 9th, 1613, and was buried at Thornhaugh. He is referred to as 'my Unkle Russell' in the Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery's curious diary.²

His conduct at the battle of Zutphen is thus quaintly described in Stow's *Chronicle*, continued by Howes, fol. 1631 :—

'Sir William Russell, with his cornet, charged so terribly, that after he had broke his lance, he with his curtle-axe so plaid his part that the enemy reported him to be a devill and not a man, for where he saw six or seven of the enemies together, thither would he, and so behaved himself with his curtle-axe that he would separate their friendship.'

Lord John Russell, in his *Life of William, Lord Russell*, alludes to Sir William Russell as follows :—

'He was afterwards Lord Deputy of Ireland, where he made himself very conspicuous for prudence as well as valour. He took great pains to prevent the excesses of the army. He directed, by his general orders, that the

¹ Sir William Russell was a man of singular piety and simplicity of spirit. On his deathbed he sent for all his servants and acknowledged before them the regret he felt for the oaths, quarrelling, and profanation of the Sabbath which had stained his past days. His repentance for these errors was sincere ; the last words of the old warrior were : 'To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me on My Throne.'

² See Seward's *Anecdotes*, vol. i. pp. 219 and 229.

soldiers should give money or a ticket for their diet ; that there should be no charge on the country for more men than there really were ; that they should not ask for more than a breakfast and supper ; and that their quarters should be assigned by the civil magistrate. These regulations were well calculated to conciliate the lower orders. Had the Court taken his advice, another measure which he recommended would probably have gained over the nobility. He proposed that the lands of the Church which had been confiscated should be given equally to the leading men of both religions. Had the Catholics accepted the spoils of their own Church, it is evident they would have become attached to the Government from which they had obtained them. He died in 1613, leaving an only son, Francis, who, fourteen years afterwards, succeeded to the title of Earl of Bedford.' (For notice of William, Lord Russell of Thornhaugh, see p. 21.)

On the 18th of November 1889, on the occasion of the restoration of Thornhaugh Church, search was made for the remains of William, Baron Russell of Thornhaugh, whose monument stands in a chapel on the side of the church. Lord Tavistock, the vicar, and the architect excavated the vault under the monument, but without result. The paving-stone of the chapel having been removed, a few feet distant from it two human skeletons were found ; the bones of one, being adjusted in their proper position, were proved by their great strength and size to be the remains of Baron Russell of Thornhaugh,

whose full-length portrait in the South Corridor is that of a man of great stature. The bones were carefully placed together in the grave, and an inscription records his burying-place. It is supposed that, as in so many cases in that day, the monument was erected before his death, as the tablet recording his titles and honours leaves an empty space for the date of his decease.

No. 101.

FRANCIS RUSSELL, SECOND SON OF
FRANCIS, FOURTH EARL OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1619, DIED 1641.

BY G. HONTHORST.

To the waist ; wearing blue steel armour. Face three-quarters turned to the left. Falling white band edged with broad white lace, broad blue scarf crossing breastplate from his right shoulder. Dark brown background. Light admitted from the right hand. Panel, 28½ in. by 22½ in.



DIED in France a month before his father. He married Katherine, daughter of William, Lord Grey of Werke or Wark.

No. 31.

SIR FRANCIS RUSSELL, THIRD SON OF
FRANCIS, SECOND EARL OF
BEDFORD.

DIED 1585.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

Companion picture to No. 30; exhibiting, in like manner, the Italian style of allegory so prevalent at this period. A youthful half-length figure, the size of life, standing to the left, smooth face, wearing black cap and black feathers, white silk dress, with small white ruff, and black mantle embroidered with gold. His right hand at his waist. Through a square window to the left a ship is seen sailing. On the opposite side, through a similar window, appears a woman seated in an open plain surrounded by serpents. (The curious allegorical representations in the background of this picture are explained page 307.) Panel, 33 in. by 23½ in.



SIR FRANCIS was the third son of the second (No. 29), and father of the third, Earl of Bedford (No. 71).¹ He was a soldier of great personal courage and high spirit. His father's post as Governor of Berwick no doubt determined him to enlist in the company commanded by Sir John Forster, Warden of the Middle Marches, whose seat was at

¹ There is no portrait of John (who became Lord Russell on the death of his elder brother Edward), the second son of Francis, second Earl of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey.

John, Lord Russell, married Lady Hobby, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, and sister of Lady Burghley and Lady Bacon, by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth, to whom the Queen stood sponsor in 1575, and Anne, who married Henry, first Marquis of Worcester. John, Lord Russell, was summoned by writ as baron of Parliament in his father's lifetime. He died in 1584, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.



SIR FRANCIS RUSSELL,
Third son of Francis, second Earl of Bedford.

DIED 1585.

Painter unknown.

Alnwick Abbey. After serving with distinction for some years under this chief, he married his daughter Juliana. In an expedition against Edinburgh in 1573, he took part in storming the castle, a hazardous attempt, in which he exposed his life to such peril that, although it was crowned with success, Sir William Drury, who led the attack, committed him to ward, having received special instructions from the Queen regarding the safety of Sir Francis. The state of the Border provinces was that of perpetual warfare. A day of truce was appointed, in which various disagreements were to be inquired into by the Scotch and English governors, but a furious dispute ensued, and Russell was taken prisoner with other knights. The Regent Morton liberated them, with expressions of regret, and the matter was allowed to rest. Ten years later a truce-day, with the customary oaths, having been proclaimed, Sir John Forster, accompanied by his son-in-law, Sir Francis, or rather Lord Russell (his brother John having died in 1584), and three hundred men, proceeded to Hexpeth Gate Head, where they were surprised to meet with a body of three thousand Scotch fully armed. A quarrel was soon picked in the usual manner, and a shower of bullets was discharged by the Scots. Sir Francis Russell was wounded; he unsheathed his sword, exclaiming to a Scot, who called upon him to surrender, 'That I will never do!' His wound proved fatal; after lingering to the following day he expired, to the

great grief of his faithful marchmen, on 27th July 1585. His father, who was then drawing near to his end, died on the following day, before the fatal tidings could reach him of the death of his third son. The fourth and last was created Baron Russell of Thornhaugh. Edward, son of Sir Francis, succeeded to the title as third Earl of Bedford. He inherited neither the courage of his father nor the sagacity of his grandfather, and is chiefly remembered as the 'quiet spouse' of Lucy Harington. (No. 75, see p. 17.)

No. 43.

ANNE RUSSELL, COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

DIED 1604.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

Half-length, the size of life. Figure turned towards the left. Black dress puffed with white and gold tags, white sleeves covered with gauze, chain of pearls. French hood, small ruff, worked with black and gold, holding in left hand part of an ornament attached to her waist. Panel, 26 in. by 20½ in.¹



ANNE was the eldest daughter of Francis, second Earl of Bedford, and third wife of Ambrose Dudley, 'the good' Earl of Warwick (No. 40; see p. 243).

Margaret, Countess of Bedford having died in 1561, Anne, who was thirteen years older

¹ Pennant (4to, page 360), observes that the date is 1600. 'She is in her full age, and dressed in black and gold, with white and stripped sleeves.' Walpole, in his *Anecdotes*, whilst enumerating the works of Sir Antonio More, states that there was a portrait by him of the Countess of Warwick at Drayton House, the property of Lady Elizabeth Germaine. The picture is still there, and belongs to Mrs. Sackville Stopford.



ANNE RUSSELL,
Countess of Warwick.

DIED 1604.

Painter unknown.

than her young sister Margaret (No. 32), watched over her with a mother's care. The latter married the wayward and capricious Clifford, Earl of Cumberland ; her two sons died in early youth—one, the last hope of his house, at Northall, the seat of his aunt, Lady Warwick. Margaret, Lady Cumberland, was thus left with an only daughter Anne, afterwards Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, whose curious diary gives so vivid an insight into the times in which she lived.

Lady Warwick obtained the wardship of her nephew, Edward, third Earl of Bedford, on the death of her brother, who was killed in a border fray in 1585 (see p. 313). The boy was then eleven years of age, and she did her utmost to develop his capacities, which were not, however, marked with special promise. Prompted no doubt by her counsels, he paid his addresses to Katherine Bruges, daughter and co-heir of Giles, Lord Chandos, but his suit was discouraged by her father, and a contemporary writer notes that after his death in 1594 the young Earl had a better chance of success (see Birch's *Elizabeth*, vol. i. pp. 140 and 160). His hopes were not destined to be fulfilled. He consoled himself, however, by marrying in the same year the brilliant and extravagant Lucy Harington. Katherine eventually married his cousin Francis (the son of William, Lord Russell of Thornhaugh), afterwards fourth Earl of Bedford.

Lady Warwick was a kind and constant friend to all who needed her good offices. She liberally assisted the poet Spenser, who acknowledged her kindness in

the grateful dedication to her and her sister, Lady Cumberland, of a hymn in praise of Love and Beauty.

Even the unstable Essex came under her influence. Lady Warwick and her sister-in-law, the learned widow of John, Lord Russell, sought to reconcile the jarring elements at Court, and Essex was for a time prevailed upon to adopt a more reasonable and loyal attitude towards the Queen; but he, unfortunately for himself, abandoned these wiser counsels and engaged in the wild and revolutionary attempt which cost him his life. The Queen did not long survive this event. Anne Clifford, who was then thirteen years old, records some particulars of this stirring time. 'In Christmas I used to goe much to the Court, and sometimes did lye in my aunt of Warwick's chamber on a pallet, to whom I was much bound by hir continuall care and love of me: . . . upon the 24th March, Mr. Hocknell, my aunt of Warwick's man, brought us word from his La: that the Queen died about $\frac{2}{3}$ of y^e clock in the morninge. About ten of the clock Kinge James was proclaimed in Cheapside by all y^e councell with great joy and triumph, which triumph I went to see and heare.'

Lady Warwick was a mourner at the Queen's funeral, and among the ladies who hastened to Theobalds to greet the King. The progress of the new Queen (Anne of Denmark) to England was delayed by indisposition, but as soon as she recovered she set out, and was met *en route* by most of the great ladies of the Court. Lady Warwick and Elizabeth Bruges hurried

forward to present their homage: Lady Cumberland and her daughter, endeavouring to overtake them, met with various obstacles on their journey. In the hot July weather the horses died on the road: when they came to Wrest, where they were to pass the night, the doors of the reception-rooms were locked, and they were forced to sleep in the outer hall: finally they arrived at Rockingham Castle, where they found the rest of the ladies. Lady Warwick did not live to see the future Court of the King and Queen. A plague raged in England: her niece, Anne Clifford, remarks 'that her aunt of Warwick was something ill and melancholy,' and in February 1604 she died. The character of this remarkable woman has been pithily described by Lady Bacon, the sister of Lady Russell, who no doubt knew her well. 'I would earnestly counsel you,' she writes to her son Francis Bacon,¹ from Gorbamby, 'to be wary and circumspect, and not be too open in wishing to prolong speech with the Countess of Warwick. She, after her father's fashion, will search and sound and lay up with diligent marking *quæ nec sentias antica perferre ad reginam, et patrissat in illâ re nimis.*'

She adds that 'both the Countesses [Cumberland and Warwick] were ladies who feared God, and loved His word zealously.' Lady Warwick survived her husband fifteen years: she had no children.

¹ Lord Chancellor Bacon.

No. 69.

ELIZABETH BRUGES, AFTERWARDS
LADY KENNEDY.

BORN 1575, DIED 1617.

PROBABLY BY MARC GHEERAEDTS.

Half-length standing figure, turned slightly towards the left, in a rich white satin dress, puffed sleeves, and ornamented with 'estoiles' or stars, having wavy points of seed pearls. Large lace ruff, open at the neck, pearl necklace. Long chain of pearls and red jewels (corals and rubies) hanging in front. Arched head-dress over dark brown hair. Red stone bracelets. Sprig of pansies in her right hand. Red curtain in background. Inscribed (but not in contemporary letters), 'Lady Elizabeth Brydges, eldest daughter of Giles, third Lord Chandos.' Not dated. Panel, 44 in. by 34 in.



LIZABETH BRUGES¹ was maid-of-honour to Queen Elizabeth, and (according to the Sidney papers²) attracted the attention of the Earl of Essex, which so offended the Queen that she 'used words and blows of anger,' and even banished her from the Court for three days. These differences appear to have been composed between them, as on New Year's Day 1600 (a few weeks before the insurrection and execution of Essex) gifts were interchanged, Mistress Bruges presenting the Queen with 'one

¹ The name of *Bruges* appears in the earlier records of the family, but the form *Brydges* was adopted later.

² Elsewhere Sir Rowland Whyte alludes to the Earl of Essex's assiduous attentions to *his fairest B.*, whom Horace Walpole supposes to mean the same 'fair Miss Brydges,' in which case, he observes, 'it is evident *why* she felt the weight of Her Majesty's displeasure.'

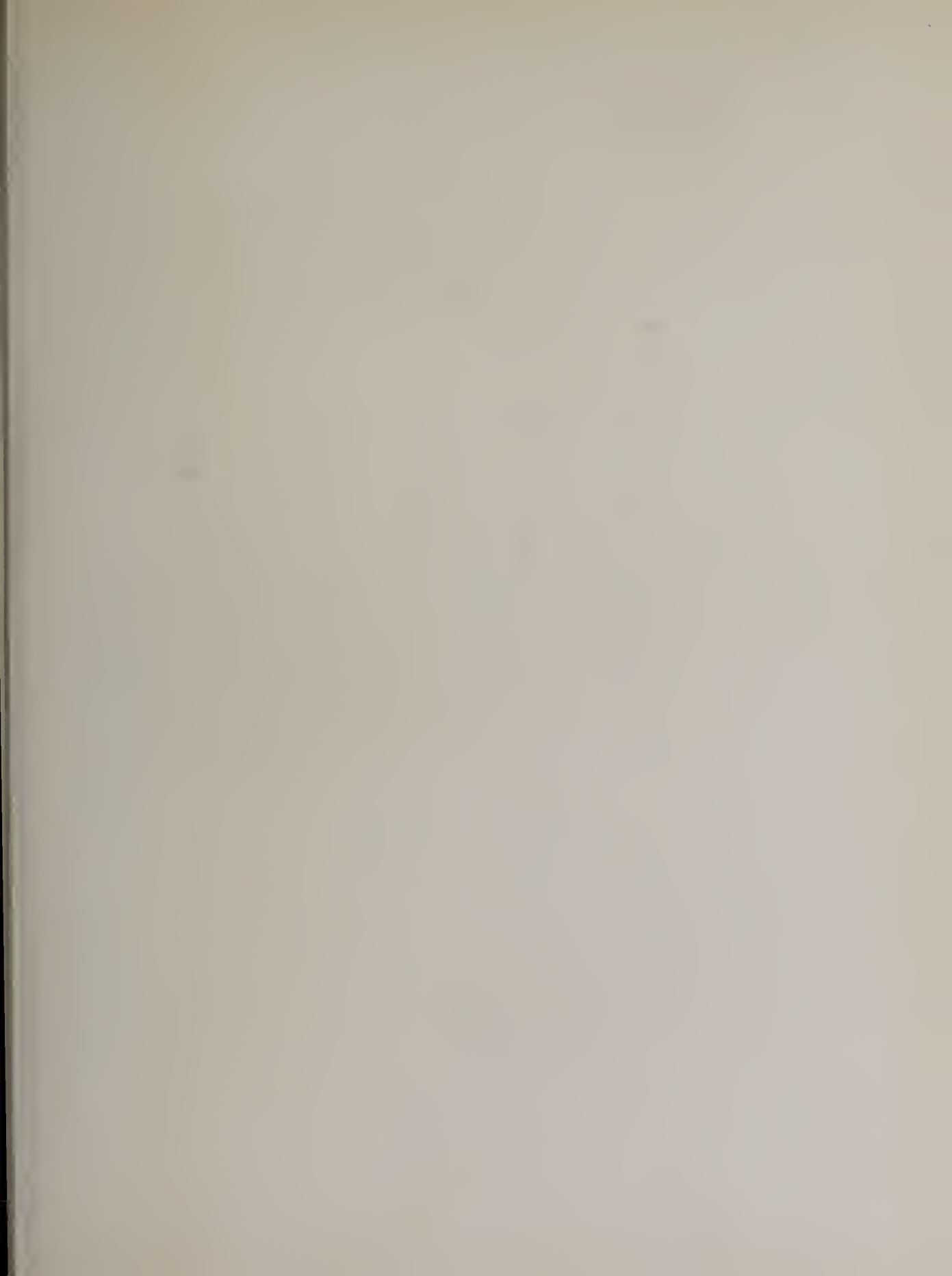
doublett of nettwork lawne, florished with silver'; and among the list of the Queen's presents on that day to her gentlewomen appears the following entry: 'To Mrs. Elizabeth Brydges in guilte plate K. and M. 17 oz.'

Her father, Lord Chandos, died in 1593, and was succeeded by William, his brother, Elizabeth being then nineteen years old. She and her sister Katherine were co-heirs with their father Giles, Lord Chandos, and the Castle of Sudeley and other parts of the Chandos property were claimed by her, as the elder of the two daughters. This claim being advanced on her behalf, was vehemently disputed by her cousin, Grey Bruges, eldest son of William, Lord Chandos; the representatives of her interest proposed that he should settle the matter by marrying her, but the controversy was otherwise 'compounded' when, on the death of his father in 1602, he became fifth Lord Chandos.

In 1603, after the funeral of Queen Elizabeth, Mistress Bruges is mentioned by Anne Clifford in her diary as among the numerous company of Court ladies who went to do honour to the new King (James I.) at Theobalds, the seat of Sir Robert Cecil; and she subsequently accompanied the Countess to Warwick to meet the Queen, Anne of Denmark, in her progress south from Scotland. Among the Scotch attendants of the King was Sir John Kennedy (No. 67), whom she married shortly after the accession of James, notwithstanding the opposition of her cousin, Lord Chandos, who possibly

objected to the loss of her dowry (£16,500), though he had apparently been somewhat dilatory in his own courtship. His objections to the marriage may have been actuated by less selfish motives, as it was rumoured that Sir John was already married, and that his first wife was alive; the King, however, wrote to Chandos, and begged him to overlook the matter, as Kennedy was one of his favourite attendants. Elizabeth was not satisfied by this or other arguments, and, even after it was ascertained that the first Lady Kennedy was dead, insisted on a legal examination into the validity of her own marriage. She finally fled from her husband's house to that of her cousin, Lady Elizabeth Gorges. An account of the extreme wretchedness of her condition is given in a letter from Sir Arthur Gorges, dated 4th September 1609, to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury; in it he states that she came in 'hir night geare, in great fright and starved with cold—she sayde she wes driven out of hyr howse by Sir John Kennedy, who with greate violence brake in upon hyr and she stole awaye.'

It appears that Sir John was severely harassed by her extravagant habits, and was compelled to sue for protection from arrest for her debts, a statement which seems borne out by the fact that, notwithstanding her own considerable marriage portion, she lived for the last seven years of her unhappy existence on 'the judicious alms of her friends.' She appealed to her old suitor, Lord Chandos, but he declined to aid her, and she died in 1617, in such 'strange convulsions which





ELIZABETH BRUGES,

Afterwards Lady Kennedy. Aged 14.

BORN 1575. DIED 1617.

By Jerome Custodis, of Antwerp, July, 1589.

made some suspect, more than there was cause, that she had done herself some wrong.'¹ Her sister Katherine, Countess of Bedford, survived her many years, and died in 1654.

No. 68.

ELIZABETH BRUGES, AFTERWARDS
LADY KENNEDY.

AGED 14.

BORN 1575, DIED 1617.

By JEROME CUSTODIS, OF ANTWERP, July 1589.

Standing figure of a girl, seen to the knees, with the face turned slightly towards the left, looking at the spectator, having her hands joined. Large wide-spreading lace ruff, open at the neck. Her black dress is richly patterned; a singular pearl ornament is attached to her right sleeve, composed of a green frog mounted on the back of a long-tailed monster, whose body consists of a large oblong pearl, with a smaller pearl hanging from it in the centre. A jewel is likewise attached to the ruff near her right shoulder. In the left-hand upper corner of the picture is introduced a white bird perched on a sprig of bramble, pecking at the blossom. A white Maltese dog in the left-hand corner jumps up against her dress. Above, on the right-hand side, near the top, is inscribed, in yellow capitals, 'Ætatis suæ 14. Anno Dñi. 1589.'

(For notice of Elizabeth Bruges, Lady Kennedy, see p. 318.)

¹ Birch's mss. in the British Museum.

No. 45.

FRANCES CLINTON, LADY CHANDOS.

BORN 1552, DIED 1623.

PROBABLY BY GHEERAEDTS.

A half-length standing figure, looking at the spectator, in full black dress ornamented with butterflies and square devices, shaped like altars, in seed pearls. A very striking costume picture. She wears a large radiating lace ruff fitting close to the face. Her white cap is jewelled. Her cuffs also are adorned with gold lace and jewels. The great enamelled device includes figures of Saint George and the Dragon and a female figure. On her left sleeve, hanging by three chains, is a square framework with figures at the base, apparently Orpheus playing the violin to animals, and Actæon attacked by his dogs. On her cuffs are shields with gilt balls, as seen on the arms of the Medici family. A green curtain is gathered up in festoons on the right side behind her. A white feather fan is in her right hand. She holds it downwards. Inscribed, but not in a contemporary hand, in the left-hand corner, 'Ætatis suæ 37 Anno Dñi 1589;' and in modern characters, 'Frances, daughter of Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, and wife of Giles, third Lord Chandos.' Panel, 44 in. by 34½ in.



IFE of Giles Bruges, third Lord Chandos (No. 44). At the age of 37. She was the fifth daughter of Edward, first Earl of Lincoln (No. 23). Mother of Katherine, Countess of Bedford (No. 98), and Lady Kennedy (No. 68). She died at Woburn, and is buried at Chenies.

Lady Chandos addressed a letter to Dr. Mounford of Barnet, a physician in attendance upon Lady Arabella Stuart, which is preserved among the Harleian MSS.



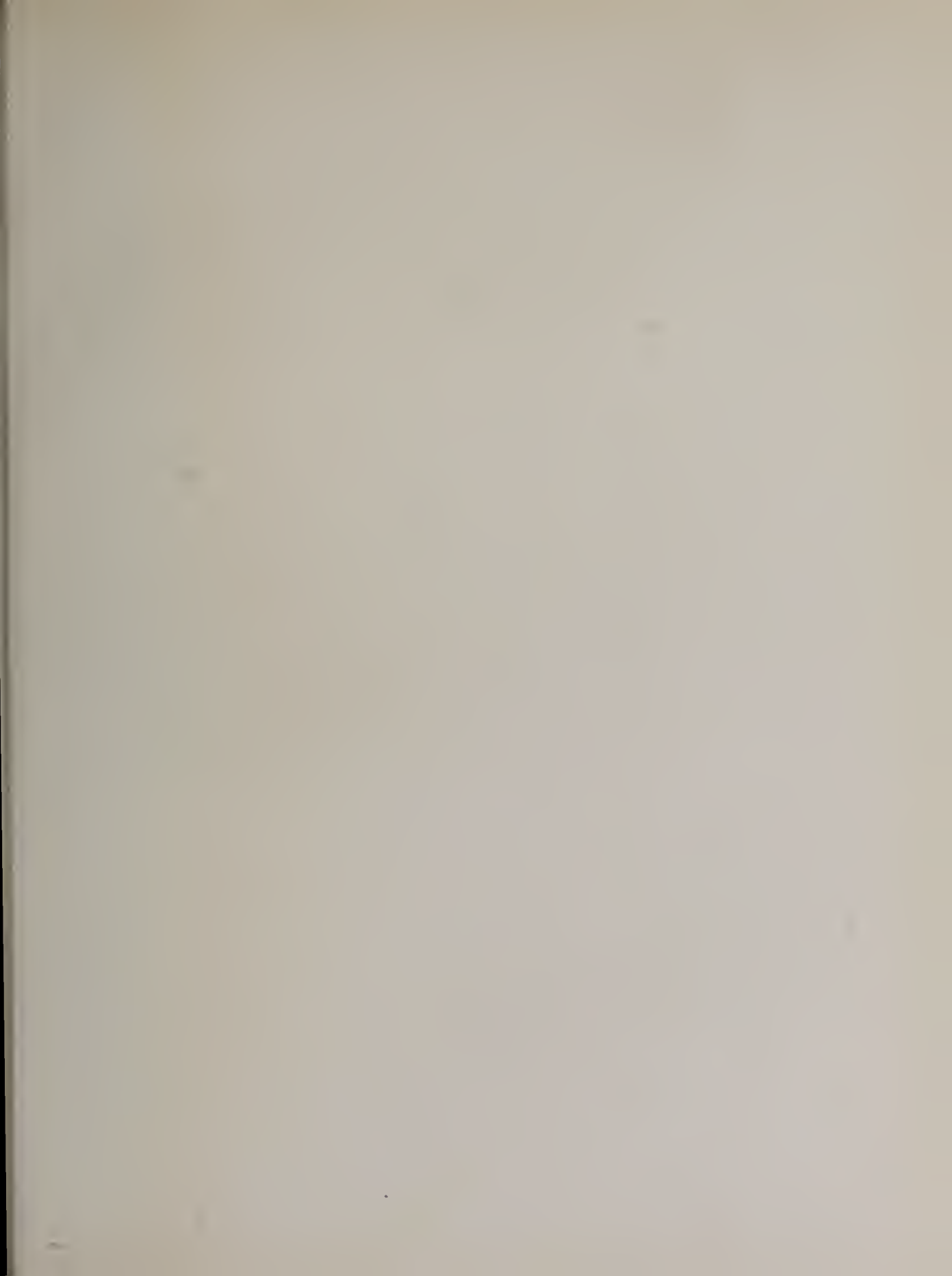
FRANCES CLINTON,

Lady Chandos.

BORN 1552.

DIED 1623

Probably by Gheeraerts.





EDWARD FIENNES DE CLINTON,

First Earl of Lincoln. K.G.

BORN 1512.

DIED 1585.

By C. Ketel, dated 1568.

No. 24.

EDWARD FIENNES DE CLINTON, FIRST
EARL OF LINCOLN, K.G.

BORN 1512, DIED 1585.

BY C. KETEL.

Half-length figure, seated. Hair and moustaches white. The face is seen in three-quarters to the left. A jewelled cap covers the ears. Ruff. Both hands are seen, and gloves held in the left. Embroidered or braided official robe, with hanging sleeve, resting on arms of a green chair with square back. Collar of the Garter. The horse in the pendent jewel gallops to the left. St. George raises a sword. A portion of the Earl's right leg, covered with yellow hose, is here visible, but has been omitted in the engraving. Panel, 35 in. by 29 in.



EDWARD FIENNES DE CLINTON succeeded his father as ninth Lord Clinton and Saye, at the early age of five. He was left under the wardship of the King, Henry VIII., and attended him on his expedition to Boulogne and Calais in 1532, with a host of other nobles.

Hall gives a picturesque description of the meeting of the Kings, Francis and Henry, of the Masses they heard together in their 'traverses' of velvet and gold, and of the banquets, councils, masques, and tournaments in which they vied with one another in splendid extravagance. The King of England appears to have outdone his royal brother in generosity. 'While the Kyng of Englande was in the Frenche Kynges dominion

he had the upper hande, and like wise had the Frenche Kyng in his dominion, and as the Frenche Kyng paied al the Englishmennes charges at Bulleyn, so did the Kyng of English at Caleis, so that every thyng was recōpensed : saving that the Kyng of Englande gave to the Frenche Kyng diverse precious juelles and greate horses, and to his nobles greate plentie of plate, for the whiche I could never heare that he gave the Kyng of England any other thyng but the white goune, as you have heard, but to the lordes of the Kyng's counsaill he gave certain plate and chaines' (Hall's *Chronicle Henry VIII.* fol. 208). At this festivity Anne Boleyn, then Marchioness of Pembroke, appeared in all her beauty and triumph ; within seven years she had been supplanted by Jane Seymour ; and after her death Anne of Cleves became the bride of the fickle King. Clinton was one of the deputation sent to receive her on her arrival in England. In 1544 he served with the Earl of Hertford and Lord Lisle (afterwards Duke of Northumberland), then Lord High Admiral, in the expedition against Scotland, and subsequently in the war with France. After the accession of Edward VI. he maintained his reputation as a soldier at the battle of Muselburgh, and was appointed Governor of Boulogne till the surrender of that place by treaty in 1550. On his return to England he was appointed Lord High Admiral, and received the order of the Garter in 1551. He favoured to some extent the attempt made by his old friend the Duke of Northumberland to claim the

throne for his son's wife, Lady Jane Grey, and was a witness to the will of Edward VI. in her favour. He eventually abandoned all hope of bringing the project to a successful issue, and took part in suppressing Wyatt's rebellion in her interest. This support of her claim to the throne gained him the favour of Queen Mary, who renewed his patent of Lord High Admiral; his energy revived the spirits of the forces both by sea and land, especially after the fall of Calais had greatly depressed both Queen and nation. Mary did not long outlive the loss of the town that was so dear to her pride, and Elizabeth concluded a treaty by which the English virtually renounced their claim on Calais.

A critical period followed: Scotland was on good terms with France, and Elizabeth had been publicly excommunicated (1570), but Lincoln maintained the honour of the fleet, cruising the North Sea, with orders 'to sink at once and without question any French vessels he found carrying troops to Scotland.' Peace was, however, concluded in 1572, and his services were rewarded by the earldom of Lincoln. His diplomatic efforts do not appear to have equalled his military achievements, for having been sent on a mission to Charles IX., he reported in the highest terms of the good dispositions of that monarch, and returned bearing expressions of his 'amye' to the Queen. Six days afterwards the massacre of Saint Bartholomew took place, exciting the horror and indignation of the Protestant countries to the highest pitch. This mission was his last public service; he died

in 1584-85. Lincoln was the faithful and trusted servant of four sovereigns,—Henry, Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth, a fact which speaks for itself as regards his tact and discretion. He was the intimate friend of Lord Burghley and of Francis, second Earl of Bedford, who left him his ‘George set with diamonds, which the Earl of Leicester gave him’ as a token of esteem and affection.

The Earl of Lincoln was thrice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Blount, by whom he had three daughters : his second, Ursula, was the daughter of William, Lord Stourton; she had three sons and two daughters—Henry, who succeeded as second Earl of Lincoln, Edward, and Thomas; Anne (No. 26), the wife of William Ayscough; and Frances (No. 45), who married Giles Bruges, Lord Chandos, whose daughter Katherine married Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford. His third wife was Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald (No. 25), by whom he had no children. This lady, who had been celebrated in the poems of the Earl of Surrey as the Fair Geraldine, was the widow of Sir Anthony Browne. Lord Lincoln made her the executrix of his will, and left her considerable estates. There was much ill-feeling between her and her step-son Henry, who complains in a letter to Lord Burghley that she schemed to deprive him of his inheritance, and prevented him from bidding farewell to his dying father. The royal grants made to Lincoln by the sovereigns he had served were immense, and the contention appears somewhat unreasonable ; but the

bitterness of the feud was foreseen by Lincoln, who endeavoured to secure her property against the molestations of his son by special clauses in her favour. She erected the elaborate monument to his memory which marks his grave in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

No. 27.

WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE,
SURNAMED 'THE SILENT.'

BORN 1533, DIED 1584.

BY MIREVELDT.

To the waist, close-fitting skull-cap, worn face, ruddy complexion, and grey, close-cut beard; seen in three-quarters to the right. Plain round ruff; black gown, embroidered with gold, and faced with brown fur. The white tassels of his ruff are crossed in a peculiar manner. Canvas, 23½ in. by 18½ in.



UNDER of the Dutch Republic, he united with Counts Egmont and Horn in strenuous opposition to the tyranny of Philip II. and his Minister, Cardinal Granvelle. An unsuccessful attempt on the life of Orange was made in 1582; but on the 10th July 1584 he was shot dead in his house at Delft by Balthazar Gerhard, who seems to have been actuated in part by fanaticism, in part by the hope of gain.

William, surnamed 'The Silent,' Prince of Orange, Count of Nassau, was born at the castle of Dillenburg, in Nassau, on 16th April 1533. He was the eldest son

of William of Nassau and his second wife, Juliana of Stolberg, a woman of remarkable piety and discretion, who devoted much thought and care to the training of her children. In 1544 he inherited from his cousin René, or Renatus, the principality of Orange and the great estates belonging to his family in the Netherlands. He was educated at the Court of Brussels in the Roman Catholic faith. Having attracted the attention of Charles V., he was invested by the Emperor at the age of twenty-two with the command of the army on the French frontier, and it was on his shoulder that Charles V. leaned when in 1555, in the presence of a great assembly at Brussels, he transferred to his son Philip the sovereignty of the Netherlands. Orange was also selected to carry the insignia of the Empire to Ferdinand, King of the Romans, when Charles resigned the Imperial Crown. He took part in Philip II.'s first war with France, and negotiated the preliminary arrangements for the treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis 1559. He was one of the hostages sent to France for the due execution of the treaty; and during his stay in that country Henry II., who entirely misunderstood his character, revealed to him a plan for the massacre of all Protestants in France and the Netherlands. The Prince was horrified by this disclosure, but said nothing; and it was on account of his extraordinary discretion on this occasion that he received the surname of 'The Silent.' The epithet is apt to convey a mistaken impression as to his general character. He was of a frank,

open, and generous nature, without a touch of moroseness in the ordinary intercourse of life.

In 1572 the revolt against Spain was so far successful that Orange resumed the functions of Stadtholder of Holland and Zealand, a position to which he had been appointed in 1559 ; but he professed to rule in the name of the King, for as yet the people had no wish to throw off their allegiance to the Spanish Crown. Orange had won their confidence not only by acting as their champion, but by accepting the Protestant faith. He had never been an enthusiastic Catholic, and as a Protestant he was distinguished among the eminent men of his time by his mastery of the true principles of toleration. Meanwhile he had been using the utmost diligence in bringing together an army ; and his brother Louis, by a brilliant stroke, had captured the city of Mons. On 15th July 1572 the Estates of Holland met at Dort, and, recognising Orange as the legal Stadtholder of Holland, Zealand, Friesland, and Utrecht, voted the sums necessary for the prosecution of the war. In August he crossed the Meuse at the head of an army, trusting mainly to the promised co-operation of France. All his hopes, however, were shattered by the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He was obliged to disband his troops, and Mons was retaken by the Spaniards. On the 14th April 1574, at the village of Mook, near Nimeguen, the patriots were again routed, and Orange's brothers, Louis and Henry, slain. But many fortified places held out, and on 3rd October,

Orange, who had ordered the country to be inundated, was able to relieve Leyden, which had for months been defended with splendid bravery and self-sacrifice. At length the brutality and despotism of the Spaniards were so fiercely and generally resented that Orange was able to enter upon a series of negotiations which resulted, on 8th November 1576, in the Pacification of Ghent, signed on behalf of nearly all the provinces. By this treaty the provinces bound themselves to drive the Spaniards from the Netherlands, to convoke the States-General, and to establish freedom of worship both for Roman Catholics and for Protestants.

Don John of Austria, Spanish Regent of the Netherlands 1576-78, granted all the demands of the States ; but Orange was suspicious of the intentions of the Government, and in no way relaxed his vigilance. Troubles soon broke out, and Orange was called to Brussels to the aid of the States, being elected 'ruwaard' (governor) of Brabant. When the Archduke Matthias (afterwards Emperor) was invited by the Catholic nobles to accept the position of Governor-General, Orange prudently refrained from resisting the scheme ; and he acted with equal discretion in regard to the Duke of Alençon, who came nominally as the protector of the liberties of the Netherlands. Orange, however, retained in his own hands complete control over the movement in the seven northern provinces, which by the Union of Utrecht, signed on behalf of five of the provinces on 23rd January 1579, laid the

foundations of the Commonwealth of the United Netherlands. Negotiations for the conclusion of peace with Spain were carried on for some time in vain ; and in 1580 Philip issued a ban against the Prince, and set a price of 25,000 gold crowns upon his head. Orange published a vigorous 'Apology,' and on 26th July 1581 the estates of the United Provinces formally renounced their allegiance to the Spanish Crown. William of Orange was tall and well-formed, of a dark complexion, with brown hair and eyes. He was a man of singularly upright and noble character. He has been charged with excessive ambition ; but his ruling motive was undoubtedly a love of justice, for the sake of which he often risked his life and willingly sacrificed his wealth and leisure. He was a born statesman, capable of forming wise and far-reaching plans, and of modifying them to suit the changing circumstances in which it was necessary to execute them. In moments of difficulty he displayed splendid resource and courage, and he had a will of iron, which misfortunes were never able either to bend or break. To him chiefly belongs the honour of having permanently crippled the tyrannical power of Spain, and of having founded the independence and greatness of the United Provinces.

He was married four times. His fourth wife, Louisa, Coligny's daughter, was the mother of Frederick Henry of Orange, who represented the family after the death of his two elder brothers. (See *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. xxiv. p. 582.)

No. 89.

ELIZABETH BINDLOSE.

BY CORNELIUS JONSON VAN CEULEN.

To the waist, within oval; face three-quarters to the right, and figure turned in same direction. Handsome white bone-lace over pink dress; double row of pearls round neck; small standing bone-lace collar. Scarlet arch over her light hair, which falls long behind. Pretty, youthful face. A fine, clearly painted picture. Panel, 27 in. by 23 in.



LIZABETH WEST, daughter of Henry, fourth Lord De La Warr, and Isabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Edmunds, Treasurer of the Household to King Charles I. Married Francis Bindlose, Esq. Pennant does not exactly accord with this in his description of the person represented.

No. 118.

KATHERINE KNEVIT, COUNTESS
OF SUFFOLK.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

A square picture. Figure life size, to below the waist, turned towards the right; face seen in three-quarters in same direction, and the eyes fixed on the spectator. Her left hand is placed in front of her girdle. Her falling ruff is spotted with black and fitted close to the cheek. An arch of white lace surmounts her hair, and from this depends a grey veil spotted also with black. Black balls attached to ear-rings, and black strings hang from her left ear. Black dress with white stripes, cut in the shape of a V in front. Yellow lace ruffle to sleeve. Background dark green. Canvas, 28½ in. by 23½ in.



Y some this portrait has been called the Countess of Somerset, mother of Anne, Countess of Bedford (who was born during her mother's imprisonment in the Tower), but, from the dark colour of the eyes and a certain hardness of expression, it is con-



KATHERINE KNEVIT,

Countess of Suffolk.

Painter unknown.

cluded that the picture represents the Countess of Suffolk (grandmother of Anne, Countess of Bedford), and this is confirmed by a fine whole-length at Gorham-bury, which is engraved, omitting some accessories, in Pennant's *Journey from Chester*, 4to, page 228.

Katherine Knevit was the second wife of Thomas Howard, first Earl of Suffolk, and widow of Richard, son of Robert, second Lord Rich, who died before his father. Her beauty was remarkable; she was clever, unscrupulous and dishonest. When her husband, Lord Suffolk, was Lord High Treasurer, she took bribes from all quarters, and was openly accused by Sir Francis Bacon in his speech at the trial in the Star Chamber, of aiding in the embezzlement of the King's treasure. The charge brought against Suffolk was unsupported by any evidence of weight, but there was little doubt that his wife had made dishonourable bargains, with the assistance of her accomplice, Sir John Bingley. In the year of their disgrace at Court (1619) Lady Suffolk took the small-pox, a circumstance recorded in the Diary of Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, with the remark that it 'had spoiled that good face of hers, which had brought to others much misery; and to herself greatness, which ended in much unhappiness.'

She had ten children; the eldest became the second Earl of Suffolk, the second succeeded to her estate of Charlton under the title of Lord Howard of Charlton. The reputations of both her daughters were deeply sullied. Elizabeth, the eldest, was married first to the

Earl of Banbury and afterwards to Lord Vaux ; and Frances, who obtained a divorce from her husband, Lord Essex, was tried for the murder of Overbury, pleaded guilty, and was imprisoned in the Tower. Her marriage with the Earl of Somerset, which was brought about by so many crimes, turned out as disastrous as might be expected ; and it is said that she died of a lingering disease, and was frequently heard to moan aloud, 'O Essex ! Essex !'

Lady Suffolk and her daughter were in many respects alike. They had both great personal beauty and charm ; of Frances Howard it was said that 'those that saw her face might challenge Nature of too much hypocrisy, for harbouring so wicked a heart under so sweet and bewitching a countenance.'

They were both women of great ability and power of fascination ; both were utterly unprincipled. It may perhaps be truly said that the foundation of the career of the daughter was laid in the example of the mother. Lady Suffolk brought her husband into disgrace through her rapacity and dishonesty ; Lady Somerset was guilty of greater crimes, but her youth had been early corrupted by the vices and follies she saw around her. The beauty which was so fatal a gift to both descended to the daughter of Frances ; but Anne Carr, Countess of Bedford, was as innocent and virtuous as her mother and grandmother were the reverse.

No. 167.

GENERAL LUDLOW.

BORN 1620, DIED 1693.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

Within an oval-painted border, life size, seen to the waist, turned sideways; face represented in three-quarters to the left, looking at the spectator over his left shoulder. Long dark curly hair, grey lace cravat. Steel armour. Light admitted from the right-hand side. Canvas, 29 in. by 24 in.¹



EDMUND LUDLOW early distinguished himself as a soldier in the service of the Parliament, at the time of the Civil Wars. At the age of twenty-three he had command of a regiment, and, eight years after, the post of Lieutenant-General. He fought under Essex and Haselrig, and was present at the battles of Worcester, Edgehill, and Newbury. In 1645 he was returned to Parliament on the death of his father. At the trial of Charles I. he had (to use his own words) 'the honour of being one of the late King's judges.' A Republican of the sternest mould, he was pitiless, and as inflexible as iron, but of a sincere and upright mind. In the public service he was faithful, disinterested, and conscientious. He served in Ireland with great distinction, and succeeded Ireton as Deputy for a short period. When Cromwell was declared Protector he refused to acknowledge his government,

¹ This picture was brought to Woburn Abbey from Cople House, Bedfordshire, in the year 1842.

and retired to his house in Essex. In his *Memoirs* (written during his long exile in Switzerland), it is interesting to compare the relation of the last hours of the King and of Cromwell. He despises the monarch who pleaded at his trial that he ruled his people by inheritance, and sneers at Bishop Juxon, who, when summoned to minister to his condemned sovereign, complained that he was taken unawares, snatched up his 'scarf and his other furniture and one of his old sermons,' and so hurried to the King; he has not a word of pity for the sorrow of the father when parted from his children, or of respect for the dignity with which the King met his end. But the death of the 'Usurper,' as the uncompromising Republican calls the self-styled Protector, is described with far greater bitterness. He relates that Cromwell grew melancholy some time before his decease, being 'distempered with divers infirmities.' The chaplain and attendants, having for a long time deceived others, now sought to 'impose on God Himself.' They were so assured, they said, of his recovery, that they needed only to pray for his speedy recovery. This pretence was carried on to the last. He had not named a successor, and the Commissioners were not admitted to hear his wishes on the subject till the last moment, when, as Ludlow suggests, there was no need for further dissimulation as regarded his purposes, the symptoms of death being apparent. 'Many ministers and others assembled in a chamber at Whitehall, praying for him, whilst he manifested so little

remorse of conscience for his betraying the publick cause, and sacrificing it to the idol of his own ambition, that some of his last words were rather becoming a mediator than a sinner, recommending to God the condition of the nation that he had so infamously cheated, and expressing a great care of the people he had so manifestly despised. But he seemed above all concerned for the reproaches which he said men would cast upon his name, in trampling on his ashes when dead. In this temper of mind he departed this life about two in the afternoon.¹

After the death of Oliver Cromwell, Ludlow was returned for the borough of Hindon, and sat in Richard Cromwell's Parliament in 1659. He also sat in the restored Rump Parliament, and was a member of its Council of State, and of the Committee of Safety after its second expulsion. After the Restoration, finding his life in danger, he left England, and took up his abode at Vevay. On the accession of William and Mary he returned to England; but a petition was addressed to the King from the House of Commons praying for his arrest as a regicide, and he once more retired to Switzerland, where he lived during the rest of his days. He died at Vevay in 1693, aged seventy-three. Addison, who visited the house where he lived, mentions that the following inscription was placed over the door:—

‘Omne solum forti patria
Quia Patris’;

¹ Ludlow's *Memoirs*, p. 259.

and remarks that 'the first part is a piece of a verse in Ovid, the last is a cant of his own.' His wife, Dame Elizabeth Thomas, who followed him into his long exile, is mentioned on the monument erected to his memory in a church at Vevay.

No. 132.

JAMES HAY, SECOND EARL OF CARLISLE.

BORN 1609, DIED 1660.

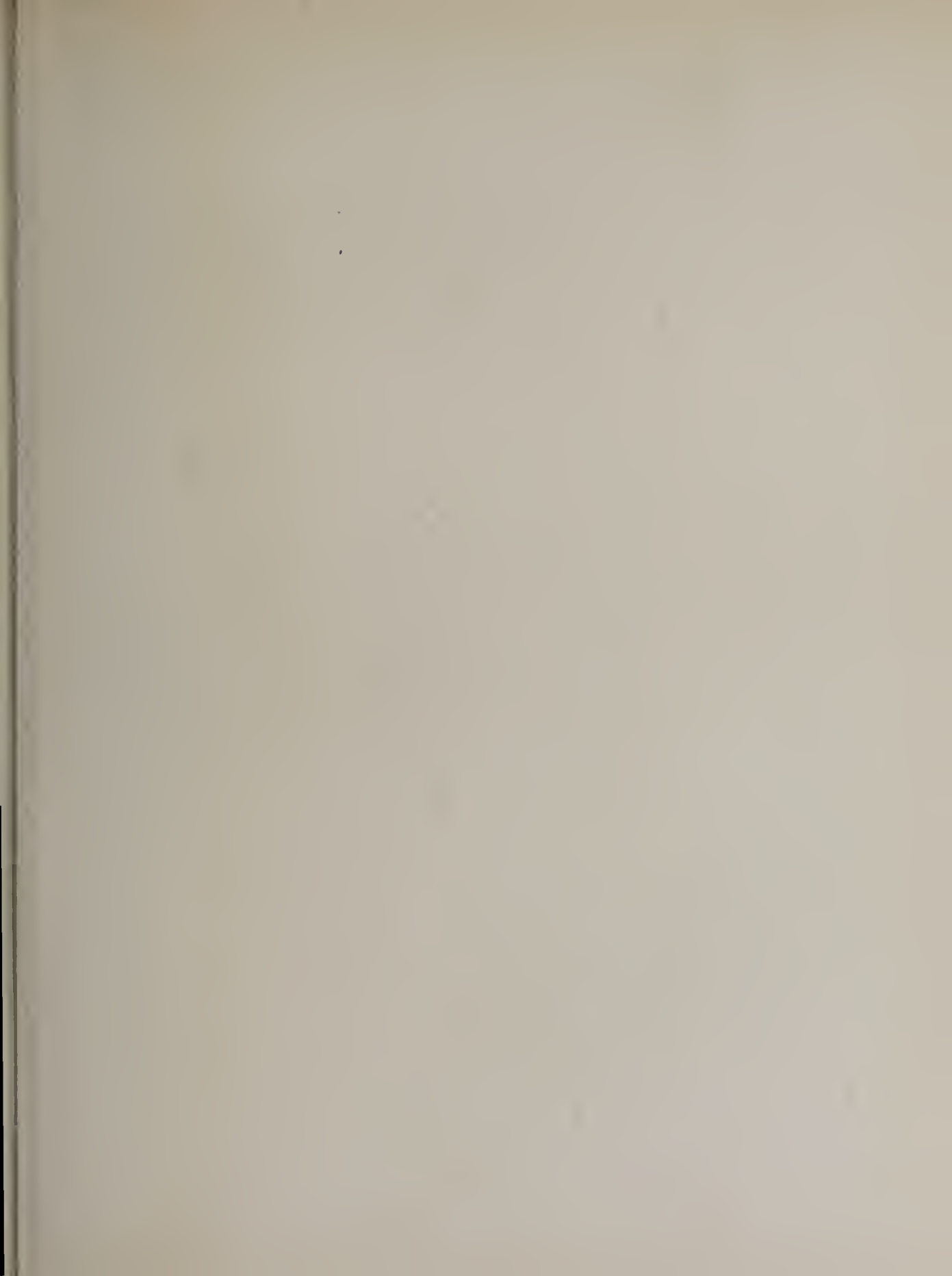
BY ROBERT WALKER.

Bust portrait, full face, wearing a buff coat and a broad pale crimson sash, descending from the shoulkler. Long light-brown hair, parted in the middle. Plain white collar, tied with yellow cords. Youthful face, ruddy complexion, small moustaches, and double chin. An extremely well painted picture.¹ Canvas, 29½ in. by 24 in.



HE was son of the 'extravagant' Earl of Carlisle, by Honora, daughter of Edward, Lord Denny. He married Margaret, third daughter of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford, and died 1660, leaving no issue.

¹ There is at Hagley a fine full-length portrait of the second Earl of Carlisle by Van Dyck. Another portrait, taken at a different period of life, belongs to the Earl of Home.





GILES BRUGES,

Third Lord Chandos.

1350-1399. 1350-1399.

By Jerome Chatelet of Amberg

No. 44.

GILES BRUGES, THIRD LORD CHANDOS.

BORN 1546, DIED 1593.

BY JEROME CUSTODIS OF ANTWERP.

To the waist, the size of life, in a white satin dress and black cloak striped with silver braid, a tall black hat with rising ornament at the side of it; smooth cheeks, yellowish moustaches, and tuft on chin; small falling square collar, fitting close to the face. No gilding on the picture. Background plain grey.¹ Panel, 29 in. by 24½ in.



GILES BRUGES was the son of Edmund, second Lord Chandos (a distinguished soldier under Henry VIII.) and Dorothy, daughter of Edmund, Lord Bray. The family of Bruges or Brydges was descended from Sir Simon de Bruges, who lived in the reign of Henry III. Sir John Brydges (who styled himself both Bruges and Brydges; *vide* the Chapters of the Knights of the Garter, for which honour he was under nomination in the first and fifth years of the reign of Edward VI.) was raised to the Barony of Chandos by Queen Mary, of whose claims to the throne he was an ardent supporter. She also granted him the famous Castle of Sudeley, in Gloucestershire, which had been rebuilt with great magnificence

¹ A similar picture, but showing more of the figure (nearly to the knees, with hand in sword), is at Nuneham Courtenay, Oxfordshire.

by Sir Ralph Boteler of Sudeley, in great part from spoils obtained in the wars with France under Henry v. Queen Elizabeth visited Lord and Lady Chandos three times at Sudeley Castle—in 1574, 1575, and 1592. On the third occasion the royal visit was celebrated with the usual masques. On Her Majesty's arrival, an 'olde Shepheard,' who was posted at the gate of the Castle, uttered an elaborate speech in her honour; on the day following, the pursuit of Daphne by Apollo was represented; and on the last day of the royal visit a short play called *The High Constable of Cotswolde* would have been acted, but 'the weather being most unfit' the representation could not take place. In one of the speeches allusion is made to the birthday of the Queen: 'on the seventh day of September Happiness was born into the world,' a specimen of many elaborate compliments which it was the fashion of the day to address to great personages.

Giles, Lord Chandos, married Frances, daughter of Edward, first Earl of Lincoln (No. 24, see p. 323). His two daughters and co-heirs were Elizabeth, born in 1575 (No. 69, see p. 318), who married Sir John Kennedy, and Catherine, born in 1575 (No. 98, see p. 24). The latter became the wife of Francis, Lord Russell of Thornhaugh, afterwards fourth Earl of Bedford, and the mother of William, fifth Earl and first Duke of Bedford. 'The original deed of settlement in contemplation of this marriage is in the British Museum, and shows how small the settlements even of

great and rich families were in those days' (Collins's *Peerage*, vol. i. p. 282). The same authority adds: 'By this marriage the future Dukes of Bedford became representatives of the more antient barony of Chandos, which fell into abeyance in the reign of Henry VI.'

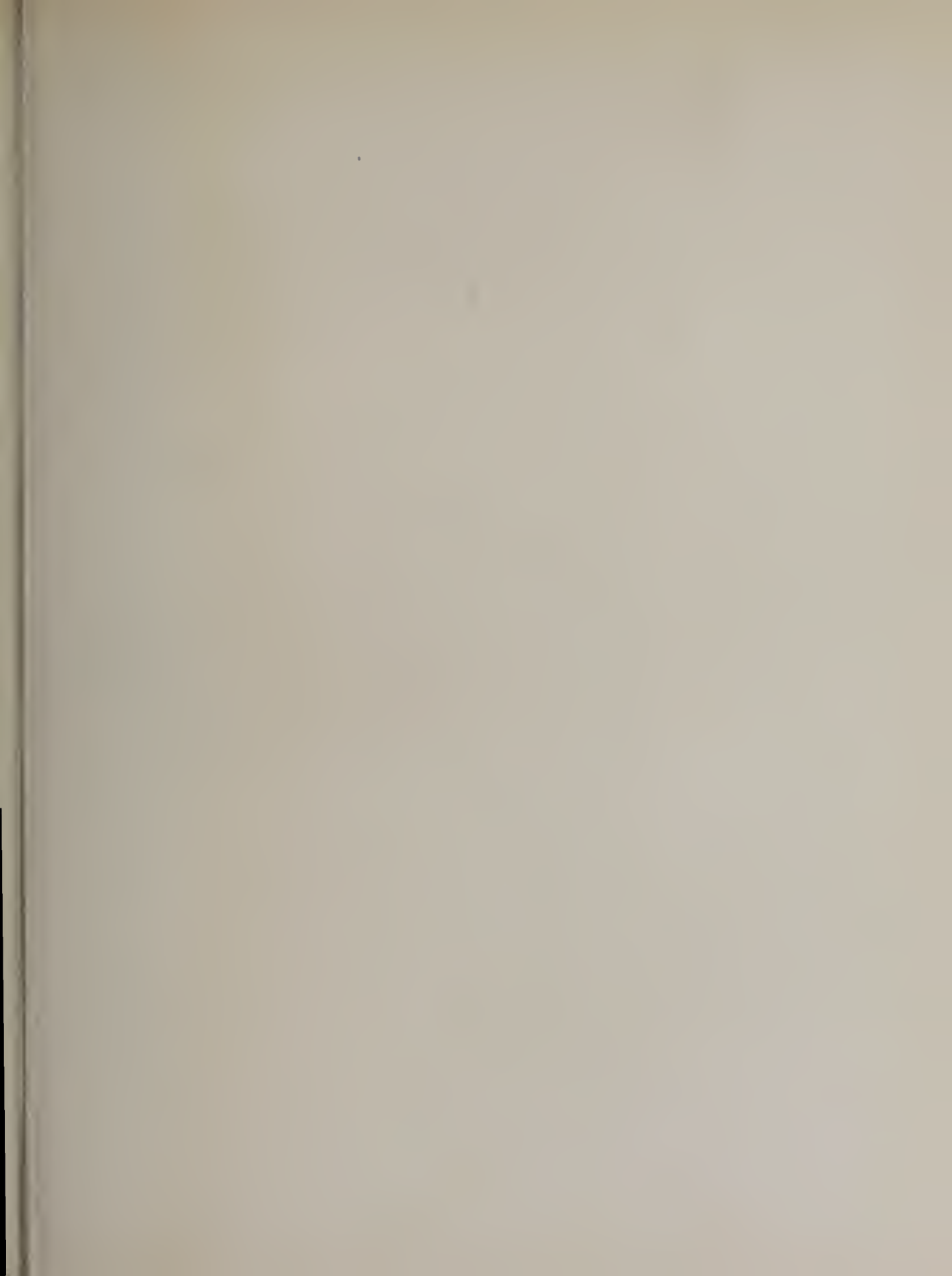




GALLERY

Third Compartment







ROBERT CECIL,
First Earl of Salisbury, K.G.

DIED 1612.

By Marc Gheeraedts.

GALLERY.

(THIRD COMPARTMENT.)

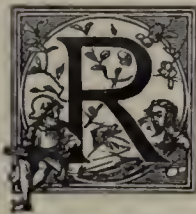
No. 52.

ROBERT CECIL, FIRST EARL OF
SALISBURY, K.G.

DIED 1612.

BY MARC GHEERAEDTS.

A full-length figure, the size of life, bareheaded, and dressed in black, standing on a paved floor, by the side of a table, on which he rests his right hand. His left holds the jewel of the Garter, which is fastened round his neck by the blue ribbon. A large white ruff fits close to his face. Face seen in three-quarters, turned to the left. The wand of office is behind him, against a column; a hand-bell and a letter are on the table. Canvas, 85 in. by 20 in.



ROBERT CECIL, first Earl of Salisbury, was the second son of William Cecil, Lord Burghley (No. 49), by his second wife, Mildred Coke, eldest daughter of Sir Anthony Coke, Gildea Hall, Essex. Sir Anthony, a very accomplished man, was preceptor or governor to Edward VI., and he appears to have

transmitted his talents to his three daughters, Mildred, Anne, and Elizabeth. Of Mildred, the mother of Robert Cecil, Roger Ascham pronounced that she and Lady Jane Grey were 'the two most learned women in England.' Anne Coke became celebrated as the mother of Sir Francis Bacon, while the third sister, Elizabeth, married John (second son of Francis, second Earl of Bedford), who was summoned to Parliament as Lord Russell, died in 1584, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. There is considerable doubt as to the exact date of Robert Cecil's birth, but it was probably about 1563. From all accounts, he was a weakly and delicate child, and was carefully brought up at home by his mother, till he went to St. John's College, Cambridge. Although there was a difference of some years in their age, there is no doubt that Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex (No. 50), was at one time an inmate of Lord Burghley's house, and also an early playmate of the future statesman; and many existing letters show that Cecil never forgot this early association, even when later years brought rivalries and animosities on the part of Essex. In 1584 Cecil was sent abroad, where he remained for some time. In 1588 he sailed against the Spanish Armada, and he writes to Essex that 'he and Raleigh had been forced back to Bristol by storm' when seeking to join the force starting against the hostile fleet. We first hear of him as employed officially in this same year when he went in the Earl of Derby's train, as a member of the embassy to Spain to negotiate the con-

ditions of peace. In 1589 he was called to Parliament as knight of the shire for Hertford, and in 1591 he was knighted and sworn Member of the Privy Council. We have despatches from Paris, giving an account of his mission as Ambassador there in 1598, to prevent an alliance between Philip of Spain and Henry IV., King of France. On the 4th August of that year his father, Lord Burghley, died. Robert Cecil succeeded him as Secretary of State, during Essex's absence in the Cadiz expedition. Essex had been very anxious to secure this appointment for one of his own supporters, Sir Thomas Bodley, in whose writing we find that Essex 'sought by all devices to divert the liking and love of the Queen from both father and son' (Burghley and Cecil). At this time Cecil was a widower, with a son seven years old (William, afterwards second Earl), and a daughter (Frances, who married Henry Clifford, son of the Earl of Cumberland). His wife Elizabeth, sister of Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, died in 1591, and his mother had died nine years previously. Being a Minister without a Cabinet, he had no support against the machinations and ambitions of Essex. Even his cousins, Francis and Anthony Bacon, appear to have thought there was more money and favour to be had from the ambitious Earl than from their more prudent kinsman, and his post must indeed have seemed as lonely as his task was thankless. It was probably about this time that he wrote to a friend, Sir John Harington, 'Good Knight, *Rest*, and give heed to one

who has sorrowed in the bright lustre of a Court, and gone heavily, even on the best-seeming fair ground. I know it bringeth little comfort on earth ; and he is, I reckon, no wise man that looketh this way to heaven.'

It was not very long, however, before Essex's headstrong and reckless conduct placed him entirely out of favour with the Queen. In 1600 he was put upon his trial for having left his post in Ireland without permission ; and in the February following he engaged in the mad outbreak which the Queen never forgave. There are many letters and papers to prove that Cecil, oblivious of past injuries, did all in his power to mitigate the Queen's anger and the punishment of her former favourite. It was during this trial that Essex made his last attempt to undermine Cecil's power, by asserting that he had sold his country to Spain and acknowledged the Infanta as heir to the English Crown. It must have been a dramatic scene when the small, pale-faced Secretary of State stepped forth in the Court and demanded that Essex should produce his authority, vowing that unless this baseless charge were at once disproved and discredited he would 'die rather than serve the Queen again.' The story was easily refuted, and on the Friday after his condemnation Essex sent a message to the Queen, requesting to see Cecil, whom he had so much wronged. He went, with the Lords Egerton, Buckhurst, and Nottingham, and Essex asked and obtained his forgiveness. Essex's supporters and followers seem to have revenged themselves for their

leader's misfortunes by accusing Cecil of being the author of them; but a study of the correspondence of that date, published by the Historical Manuscripts' Commission, proves beyond a doubt that it was Cecil's influence which induced the Queen to grant Essex some alleviations of his sentence, as well as to pardon some of the other principal participators in his treason.

Elizabeth's death, in March 1603, found Cecil prepared for the question of her successor, and it fell to him publicly to read her will, and to proclaim James I. This monarch continued him in his place, made him Baron Cecil of Essingdine in 1603, and Lord High Steward to his Queen, Anne of Denmark; Viscount Cranborne in 1604, and in 1605 Earl of Salisbury and Knight of the Garter. During the latter part of Elizabeth's life he had carried on a correspondence with James, of which the originals are preserved at Hatfield. He states that his object was to save the nation from the disturbance of a disputed succession, and to 'quiet the expectations of a successor.' His designs prospered admirably, but on one occasion he experienced a narrow escape from discovery by the Queen, as the following incident will show. When driving on Blackheath with the Queen one day, a horseman with despatches came riding by. Her Majesty asked whence he came, and on being told from Scotland, she insisted on having the packets given to her. Fearing that any hesitation should provoke the Queen's suspicions, Cecil, with great promptitude, called for a knife to open it; and, having

cut it, he told the Queen that 'it looked and smelled very ill, coming out of so many budgets, so that it was proper to air it before handing her the contents.' The Queen having an extreme aversion to 'ill scents,' the sudden thought of the Secretary saved him, and prevented her 'smelling out' his secret correspondence.

Throughout his time of office he kept spies in all the Courts of Europe, and liberally rewarded several of them out of his own purse. His difficulties in keeping the Treasury of King James from the spoliations of his Scotch followers must have been very great, and he appears to have had recourse to many devices for this object. On one occasion, we read in an old paper, King James having given a peremptory warrant to Sir Robert Carr, afterwards Earl of Somerset, for £20,000, the Lord Treasurer caused the above-named sum, all in silver, to be laid upon the ground in a room through which His Majesty was to pass on being invited to dinner at Salisbury House. The King, amazed at the quantity, and probably having never seen the like before, asked the Treasurer whose money it was? He replied, 'Your Majesty's before you gave it away.' Whereupon the King fell into a passion, and protested he was 'abused,' never intending such a gift, and, casting himself upon the heap, 'scrabbled' out the quantity of two or three hundred pounds, and swore 'Carr should have no more.' However, Carr being the King's minion, Cecil 'durst not provoke him further than by only permitting him to have half the original sum.'

On the death of the celebrated Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, in 1608, Cecil succeeded him as Lord Treasurer. Lord Dorset, who bequeathed to him his chain of gold and George set with precious stones, as well as his Garter set with diamonds, speaks thus in his will of his friend's character : ' of whose excelling virtues and sweet conditions so well known to me in respect of our long communication by so many years in most true love and friendship together, I am desirous to leave some faithful remembrance in this my last will and testament—that since the living speech of my tongue when I am gone from hence must then cease and speak no more, that yet the living speech of my pen which never dieth, may herein thus for ever truly testify and declare the same.'

In 1607 James I. took a fancy to Lord Salisbury's house, Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, and offered to exchange the Palace of Hatfield for it. Hatfield had originally belonged to the bishopric of Ely, and became an episcopal residence in 1188. In the reign of Henry VII. Morton, Bishop of Ely, rebuilt the old palace, and in 1534 Henry VIII. took possession of it, by a somewhat nominal exchange with the Bishop of Ely of that day. It remained Crown property till 1607, and was the favourite residence at various times of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Elizabeth, and James I. Elizabeth was at Hatfield when Queen Mary's death summoned her to the throne ; and here was born, in 1517, Lady Frances Brandon, eldest child of the romantic marriage of

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk and Mary Tudor, ex-Queen of France (No. 2). Lady Frances had been declared heir to the English throne, but her claims were set aside by Dudley, Earl of Northumberland, in favour of those of her luckless daughter, Lady Jane Grey. On the 15th of April Cecil visited Theobalds for the last time, and writes: 'Being very desirous to see the house of Theobalds and parks, now drawing near the delivery into a hand which I pray God may keep it in his posterity until there be neither trees nor stone standing, I must confess to you that I have borrowed one day's retreat from London, whither I am now returning this morning; having looked upon Hatfield also, where it pleased my Lord Chamberlain [Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk (No. 117)], my Lord of Worcester [Edward Somerset], and my Lord of Southampton [No. 64; Shakespeare's patron] to be contented to take the pains to view upon what part of ground I should place my habitation.' It was not till the autumn of 1607 that the ground was cleared for the foundations of the new house, and not until 1609 do we find any account of the work. From that time forward there are plenty of allusions to the progress of the building and gardens. Robert Cecil was his own architect; two workmen on his estate—a mason named Conn, and a carpenter named Lyminge—were his builder and surveyor; and his steward, Thomas Wilson, is recorded as exercising a general supervision over the buildings and gardens. We read of a special grant of Caen stone from the

King of France, and detailed accounts of all the wood carving and decoration. Evelyn gives an account of the gardens and the vineyard as laid out with special care and attention, and mentions the portrait of the owner executed in mosaic in Venice (probably from Hilliard's picture now at Hatfield), and sent over by the celebrated Sir Henry Wotton. The Earl of Salisbury's two gardeners were Montagu Jennings and John Tradescant, father of the celebrated Tradescant, founder of the Tradescantian (now the Ashmolean) Museum at Oxford. He received 20,000 vines from France at the cost of £50, and 10,000 more were expected. Other presents are mentioned, of fruit-trees from the King of France, and many plants and trees from different people.

But it remained for his descendants to enjoy and appreciate his skill and care, for Robert Cecil died before he had inhabited his new possession. Never of a very strong constitution, his health appears to have suffered early from his arduous tasks and unceasing labours, and he died in 1612 while still a comparatively young man, probably hardly fifty years of age. In January of that year he went to Bath to take the waters for rheumatism, and died at Marlborough on his return 'journey' to Hatfield. There is a long and curious account of his death in some old papers and letters published by Peck in his *Desiderata Curiosa*, which gives some insight into his private life and character. The following extract is copied from an old book: 'As to Robert Earl of Salisbury's person

and character : for the first he was not much indebted to nature, for he was very much crooked. But he had a good face, which indeed was the best part of his outside. What he wanted in shape was amply made up in prudence and exquisite good sense ; in which respect he was his father's own son. For, as one expresses it, "upon his little crooked body he carried a head and a headpiece of a vast content. And therein nature was diligent to complete one and the best part about him ; as that, besides the perfection of his memory, she took care also of his senses and gave him very sharp eyes. In his temper he was also of a sweet disposition, full of mildness, courtesy, honest mirth, honesty, kindness, and gratitude ; but in what he found to reach the honour and interest of his Sovereign it was his custom to speak roundly and plainly. In his political capacity he was the most sufficient and able counsellor ever king was served with ; of noble endowments of mind, of a great genius, and perfectly acquainted with the state and interest of this nation. A person of great dexterity, sincerity and judgment in the despatch of business. In his letters at home and abroad he expressed himself like a person of great abilities, and like an honest man and a good Christian."''

Not more than five feet two or three inches in height, and described in a lampoon by some of Essex's hangers-on as having 'a wry neck, a crooked back, and a splay foot,' it is quite certain that Queen Elizabeth must have

selected him for his post as Minister entirely for his great abilities, and not in any way on account of his personal appearance. Indeed, it appears that on one occasion she treated his miniature with great indignity. He had given it as a present to his niece, Elizabeth, Countess of Derby, who was the daughter of his sister, Elizabeth, Countess of Oxford. The Queen, espying the portrait one day, 'seized upon it, and fastening it on to her shoe, she walked along with it there.' Cecil seems to have dismissed this insult with his usual tact and good humour, for he had some verses written and set to music on the little episode by one of the Court poets of the day. The Queen frequently termed him 'my little elf,' while James I. called him his 'pigmy,' and even addressed him in writing as his 'little beagle.'

So powerful a Minister could hardly fail to have many enemies and detractors, and among the frequent allusions to them in his letters, we find his saying: 'I have learned to despise the malicious sting of evil tongues, which hate me for my religion and my country.'

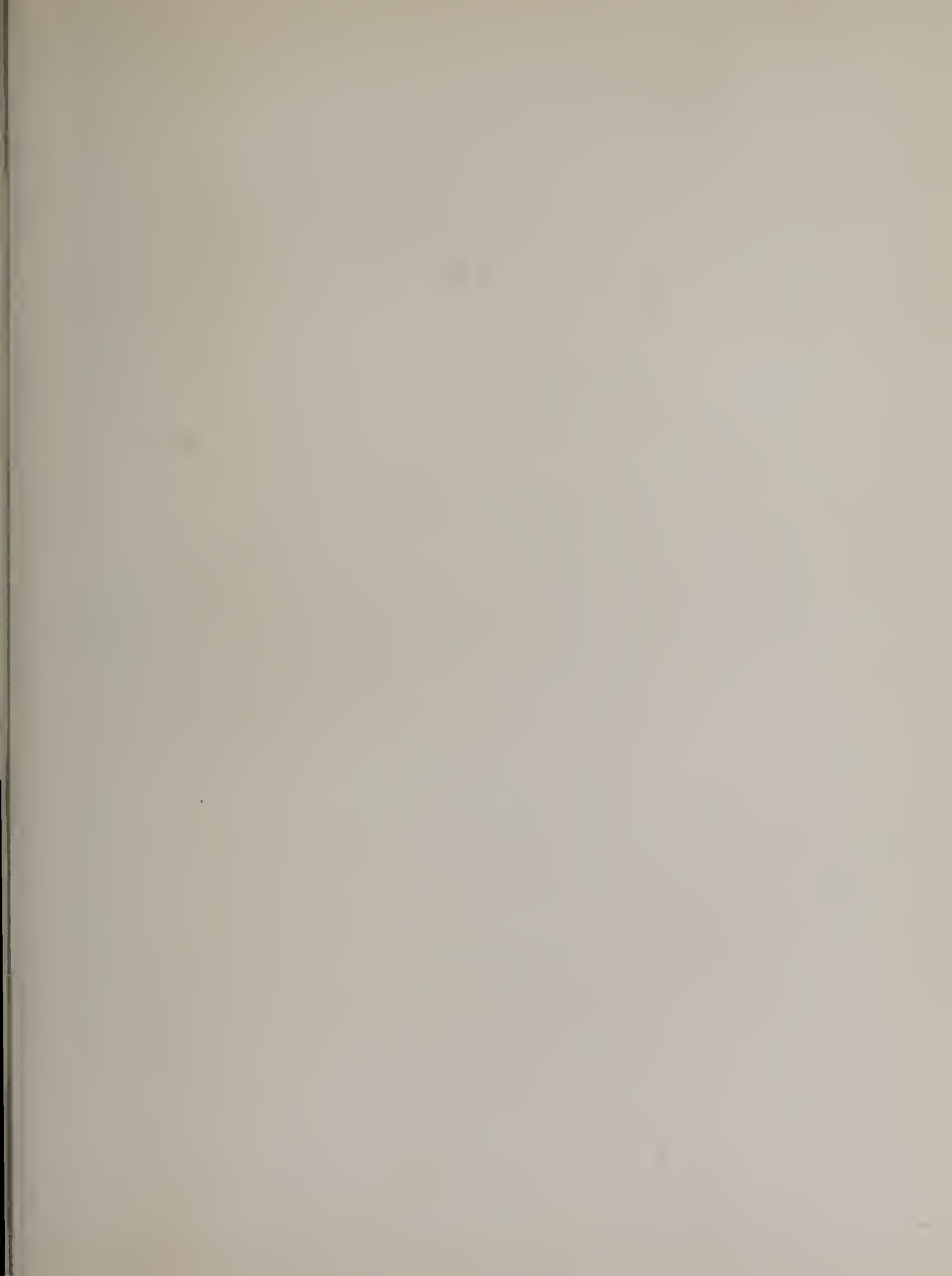
The period during which he and his father, Lord Burghley, had been chief in the councils of their sovereigns was one of the most important in the national life of England. It extended from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of James I., and it was this epoch which solidly established the Church of England, freeing her from the supremacy of the Pope and of the Church

of Rome, and which confirmed a new and alien succession to the English throne, thus accomplishing the permanent union of England and Scotland in a peaceful and enduring manner.

Robert Cecil was buried in a chapel on the north side of the church at Hatfield, and his son William, second Earl, erected the monument which still stands there. It was the work of Symon Basyll, the predecessor of Inigo Jones, as surveyor of the King's works. 'It consists of a table of black marble with his Lordship's effigies in white marble lying upon it with his staff. This is supported by the four cardinal virtues in virgin habits on their knees, carved in white marble, each with his proper emblem. Underneath is another table of black marble, upon which lies the skeleton of the Earl most curiously carved.'

M. A. A. Galloway

HATFIELD,
Feb. 3d, 1890.





THOMAS CECIL,

Second Lord Burghley, and first Earl of Exeter, K. G.

Born 1540.

Died 1622.

By Mary Gheeraert.

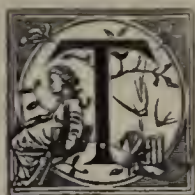
No. 61.

THOMAS CECIL, SECOND LORD BURGHLEY
AND FIRST EARL OF EXETER, K.G.

BORN 1542, DIED 1622.

BY MARC GHEERAEDTS.

Full-length standing figure, the size of life, dressed in black, wearing a high-crowned black hat, black cloak, large white circular ruff coming close up above the ears, and yellow gloves; the right hand resting on a walking-cane. A crimson curtain is suspended behind the figure; a square-backed chair is seen to the right, and a Turkey carpet covers the floor. Sharp, penetrating eyes; his beard is reduced to a mere white tuft on the chin. The badge of the Garter suspended by a blue ribbon on his breast. The words 'Y PENSE,' in square red stones, are legible on his blue Garter bordered with pearls. Canvas, 84 in. by 50 in. —PENNANT (4^{to}, page 362).



HE name of Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Exeter, would probably have been little remembered in history but for the fact of his kinship to such illustrious men as his father (William Cecil, Lord Burghley), and his half-brother (Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury). He had very ordinary abilities, and in youth exhibited less than ordinary self-command; for his father, Lord Burghley, records in one of his letters (written while Thomas Cecil was travelling in Italy with a tutor) a fear lest his son should 'return home like a spending sot, meet only to keep a tennis-court.' In 1563 he came back to England against the wishes of his father, who had desired him to prolong his stay abroad, and in the same year he entered Parliament as member for Stamford. His marriage with Dorothy Neville, second daughter

and co-heiress of John, Lord Latimer, followed shortly afterwards. He appears to have had a strong inclination to military life, which his father would not permit him to gratify. In 1569 he had served with some distinction under the Earl of Sussex, who was engaged in suppressing a rebellion in the north; and three years later, without waiting to obtain his father's leave, he volunteered for the Scotch war, and was present at the storming of Edinburgh, on which occasion Sir Francis Russell was put under arrest for exposing himself to unnecessary danger by his reckless bravery. Cecil was in his element in the field, and in tournaments and jousts he also played so creditable a part that the Queen once awarded him a prize with her own hands. She knighted him whilst attending her during her memorable visit to Kenilworth. When Leicester was sent to the Low Countries, Cecil went with him; he distinguished himself by his valour in the campaign, and was made Governor of Brille. In 1588 he was among the volunteers who served on board the fleet equipped to resist the Spanish Armada; but for ten years after that date little is recorded of his career. His father died in 1598, and he assumed the title of Lord Burghley. In 1599 the Queen employed him to reduce to submission the Catholic priests and gentry in Yorkshire, where widespread discontent prevailed. He seems to have obeyed his orders, and boasts in a letter to his brother, Sir Robert Cecil, that 'since his coming he had filled a little study with copes and mass-books.' Burghley

was in London during the foolish and shortlived riot headed by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and took so prominent a part in suppressing it that the Queen rewarded him with the Garter in May 1601. On the accession of James I. he was offered the Earldom of Exeter, but refused it in a somewhat peevish letter to Sir John Hobart, in which he complains of his poverty : ' My present estate of living, however those of the world hath enlarged it, I find little enough to maintain the degree I am in.' For some reason not ascertained, he changed his mind two years later, and he was advanced to the Earldom of Exeter on May 4, 1605, the same day on which his half-brother, Robert Cecil, Viscount Cranborne, was created Earl of Salisbury. The latter was given precedence of his elder brother, which was perhaps owing to the refusal by Lord Exeter of the previous offer of the peerage : this arrangement was the cause for some time of considerable ill-feeling between the two brothers. Four years later his wife, Dorothy Neville, died, and he re-married, almost immediately, a lady who was thirty-eight years younger than himself, Frances, daughter of the fourth Lord Chandos,¹ and widow of Sir Thomas Smith, Master of Requests to James I. This lady was some years later the subject of a cruel and unjust accusation, brought against her by Lady Lake, the mother-in-law of her step-grandson, Lord Roos, and the closing years of Exeter's life were

¹ Frances Bruges was first cousin to Catherine Bruges, Countess of Bedford (No. 98), and to Elizabeth Bruges, Lady Kennedy (No. 68).

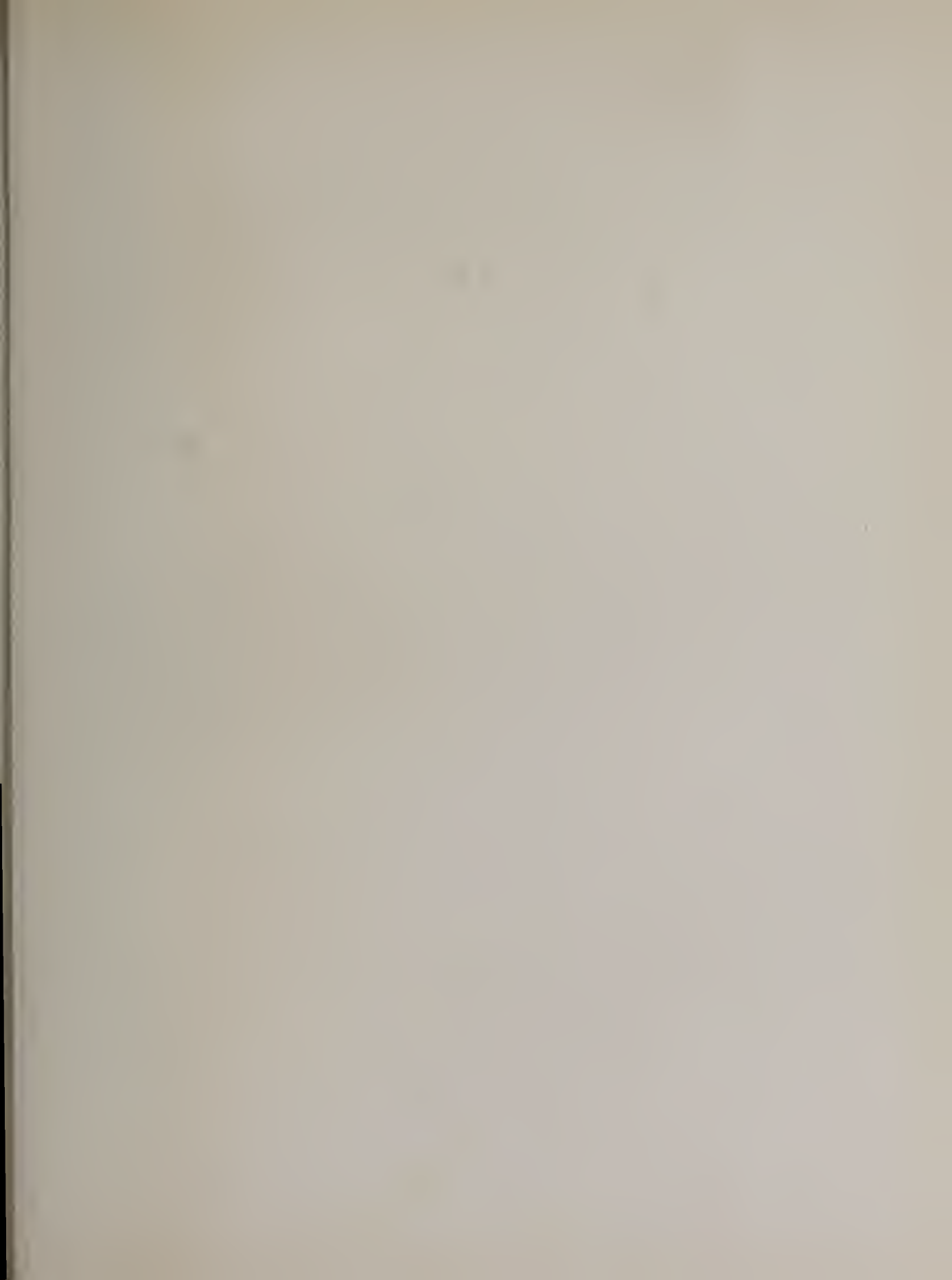
embittered by the feud between his own descendants and his young wife. The King took the matter up, as was his wont in cases of a like nature, and appears to have conducted the investigation with considerable acuteness, the result being the complete withdrawal of the charges against Lady Exeter. Lord Roos¹ died before his grandfather, in 1618; it is curious to note that both he and his father, William, second Earl of Exeter, were reconciled to the Church of Rome, that Church to whose interests (as Dr. Birch remarks) 'Lord Treasurer Burghley had always shown himself so formidable an adversary.'

Lord Exeter died on the 7th February 1622, in the eightieth year of his age, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a splendid monument was erected to his memory.

He had eleven children by his first wife. His third son, Edward, was created Viscount Wimbledon; he married as his second wife the daughter of Sir William Drury (No. 60). Lord Exeter's second wife had a daughter who died in infancy; her daughter by her first husband, Sir Thomas Smith, married Sir Edward Herbert. A full-length portrait of this lady hangs in the Dining-Room (No. 80).

The title of Earl of Exeter passed after the death of his eldest son, William, and his grandson, Lord Roos, to Sir Richard Cecil, his second son, from whom the present Marquess of Exeter is lineally descended.

¹ This title came to him through his mother (the wife of William, second Earl of Exeter), who was the only daughter and heir of Edward Manners, Earl of Rutland.





WILLIAM CECIL,
First Lord Burghley, K.G.

BORN 1520. DIED 1598.

Attributed to Gheeraedts.

No. 49.

WILLIAM CECIL, FIRST LORD BURGHLEY,
K.G.

BORN 1520, DIED 1598.

ATTRIBUTED TO GHEERAEDTS.

Full-length figure, the size of life, seated to the left in a square-backed chair, wearing a high-crowned black hat and a long robe faced with brown fur; holding a letter in his right hand, and the Treasurer's wand in his left. The collar of the Garter and a crimson robe lie on a green-covered table to the left. On one side of his hat is a cameo medallion of Queen Elizabeth, in profile to the left, with a spear or short sword passing behind it. The following inscription is under the shield of Cecil arms, encircled by Garter in the upper left-hand corner: 'Sir William Cecill, Knight, Baron of Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and Master of her Maies Court of Wards and Lyneries.' A yellow curtain to the right. This is a very unusual type among the numerous portraits of Lord Burghley. Beneath the carpet, in front, may be observed a strange face, as if carved in wood, lying on the ground. Canvas, 82 in. by 50½ in.



WILLIAM CECIL, Lord Burghley, was born on September 13, 1520. The family of Cecil, according to the pedigree drawn up by this illustrious member of it, was of some antiquity, but it is difficult to trace it with certainty further than to the grandfather of Lord Burghley, David Cecil, who purchased an estate in Lincolnshire in the reign of Henry VII. This David Cecil, or Sysell, as the name was commonly spelt in those days, was Swannard (keeper of the swans) throughout the waters and fens of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, and Northampton, and also of the meres of Whittlesea and Thorney.

His son Richard succeeded him in that office, and rose to other and more considerable appointments under Henry VIII., who bestowed on him some abbey-lands of value at Stamford and the estate of Burley in Northamptonshire. He married the daughter of William Heckington of Bourn, by whom he had one son, William, and three daughters. William Cecil received his education at the grammar-schools of Grantham and Stamford, and was sent at the early age of fourteen to S. John's College, Cambridge. Education, in those days, was conducted on principles which practically abolished the transition period between boyhood and manhood. In an account given to Cardinal Wolsey of the accomplishments of James V. of Scotland at the age of thirteen, it is said that he knew how to 'stirre and manage his horses skilfully, to renne with a speare at a gloove, to sing and to danse,' and even before these excellent and 'princelie acts and doings' had been attained, a boy was instructed in languages and manners, and had probably mastered the small stock of knowledge he was destined to acquire. Cecil, who lived in the early days of the revival of scholarship, was an enthusiastic student of Greek, and when he entered S. John's had made considerable progress in the language. At Cambridge he was a very diligent student, rising at four in the morning and working till late at night. The doctrines of the Reformers were eagerly discussed at the University, and the works of Luther and Melanchthon were read and pondered over by many.

Erasmus had resided at Queens' College, and, though not so bold and sweeping in his denunciations of Rome as Luther, he had nevertheless undermined her influence to no inconsiderable degree. Wherever the 'new learning' penetrated and obtained a footing, the accretions which had grown round the old beliefs gave way. The princes of the Church were often, as in the case of Wolsey, magnificent patrons of learning, but they had not perceived (or they were indifferent to) its destructive tendencies.

Cecil formed at Cambridge a close friendship with a student of humble origin but conspicuous ability, who afterwards became famous as Sir John Cheke, and the tie between them was strengthened by the marriage of Cecil to the sister of his friend. The family of his wife was at this time in very straitened circumstances, and Mrs. Cheke kept a small wine-shop. When rumours of his son's attachment reached Richard Cecil, he ordered him to leave Cambridge and take up his residence at Gray's Inn, in the hope of averting so undesirable an alliance. Cecil, however, remained constant; and the marriage took place privately at Cambridge in 1541. In the following year a son was born, who received the name of Thomas, and was destined to be the future Earl of Exeter (No. 61, p. 357).

Two years later Cecil's wife died. He appears to have maintained friendly relations with her family after her death; his brother-in-law, John Cheke, continued his close friend throughout many eventful

years. Cecil threw himself into the study of the law at Gray's Inn with great ardour and application. He was appointed to an important office, and no doubt anticipated a brilliant career at the bar. In 1545 he married Mildred, the eldest of the learned daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke of Gidea Hall, Essex. Roger Ascham pronounced her attainments to be superior to those of any woman in England, with the sole exception of Lady Jane Grey. Her sisters were extremely remarkable for their scholarship, acuteness, and judgment; the second, Ann, became the wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and the mother of the celebrated Francis Bacon; the third sister married John, Lord Russell, the second son of Francis, second Earl of Bedford; and the fourth, Catherine, was the wife of Sir Henry Killigrew, a man of considerable ability, who was employed by Queen Elizabeth on several important Embassies to foreign Powers.

On the death of Henry VIII., Cecil became Master of Requests under the Protector, whom he afterwards accompanied on his northern campaign in 1547. The fall of the Protector seemed to involve Cecil, who was then his secretary, in his disgrace. The imprisonment to which Cecil was subjected lasted only two months, and he was shortly afterwards made one of the Secretaries of State (1550). His extraordinary abilities were now fully recognised, a fact which is attested by his appointment on a Commission together with Archbishop Cranmer, and Bishops Ridley and Goodrich, for the trial of some Anabaptists. Cecil, though only thirty

years of age, was the correspondent of so eminent a scholar as Roger Ascham, and was associated with Cheke in all his plans for the spread of advanced scholarship and especially of the New Divinity, as the studies favoured by the Reformers were called. In 1552 Archbishop Cranmer sent a draft of the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion to Sir John Cheke and Sir William Cecil (who had together received the honour of knighthood in the previous year), desiring them to take these Articles into their serious consideration, 'for he well knew them to be both wise and good, and very well seen in divine learning.' Cecil's attachment to these principles, and the favour shown him by the crafty and ambitious Duke of Northumberland, led him in some degree to identify himself with the disastrous attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne after the death of Edward VI. The King had made a testament in favour of her succession; and Cecil declared that he had appended his signature under protest, or merely as a witness. It is certain that he resigned his Secretaryship when he found that it was impossible to avert so unconstitutional a measure. Cecil has been accused by the historian, Sir John Hayward, of being deeply implicated in the designs of Northumberland, but Strype carefully examines the charges (which included an attempt to win the active adherence of the Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Bedford), and finally dismisses them all as worthless. The signatories comprised Archbishop Cranmer, the Lord Chancellor, twenty-two peers (among them the

Earl of Bedford), eight eldest sons of peers (including Lord Russell, afterwards second Earl of Bedford), and three Secretaries of State, viz. Sir W. Petrie, Sir John Cheke, and Sir William Cecil, and many other persons of importance.

On the accession of Mary, Cecil retired to his house at Burghley, occupying himself with the embellishment of this splendid mansion. He could not, however, long remain a passive spectator of public events. Many papers of State exist in his handwriting at this period, and in November 1554 he took part in Lord Paget's mission to escort Cardinal Pole to England as Legate of the Pope.

This step appears inconsistent with his known sympathy with the Reformers, but Cecil, although a theologian, was in no sense a teacher of religion, and, when the law of the land imposed acquiescence in the old creed he accepted the situation. Soon after the arrival of the Legate, the persecution of the Protestants began: Rogers, the first of the Marian martyrs, was burned at Smithfield in 1555. In the same year a bill was brought in for the confiscation of the estates of the Protestant refugees (among whom were Sir Anthony Coke and Sir John Cheke); but Cecil vehemently opposed the bill, and mainly owing to his influence it was thrown out. When the shameful cruelties and persecutions became an established system, Cecil drew aloof from the Court, and entered warily into communication with Elizabeth, who was to some extent reconciled to her sister during the closing months of the Queen's

wretched existence. Her first act on her accession was to appoint Cecil her chief Secretary of State. At an audience held in the hall at Hatfield, when she received the news of the death of Mary, she addressed the well-known words¹ to Cecil, which proved that she possessed to a singular degree the faculty of discerning the character and ability of those around her. Elizabeth wisely retained thirteen of the members of the late Queen's Council, but added eight new members, who were devoted to her own interests. To three of these new counsellors, viz. the Marquess of Northampton, the Earl of Bedford, and Sir William Cecil, the Queen imparted her intention to continue the work of the Reformation, and impressed upon them the necessity of so ordering matters 'that the Protestants should be in hope, and that the Papists should not be out of hope.' They were, no doubt, all three equal to the difficulties of the task.

In December 1559 a Committee of Divines met at the house of Sir Thomas Smith (who had been Vice-Chancellor when Cecil was at Cambridge in 1543) to revise the Prayer-Book. In the following year Cecil was elected Chancellor of the University. Meanwhile the political outlook was growing clearer. Scotland was friendly, peace with France had been concluded, and the Catholics were subdued by the increasing power of the Reformed party. At this time the influence of Lord

¹ 'This judgment I have of you, that you will not be corrupted with any manner of gifts, and that you will be faithful to the State.'

Robert Dudley (afterwards Earl of Leicester) was paramount with the Queen. But the interests of the State rather gained than suffered by the diversion of her mind to the frivolous amusements in which her favourite shared. Cecil was at the helm, and the great ship moved steadily on. The incessant strain told, however, on the Secretary's health, for he writes while on his way to Scotland, on the 2nd June 1560, to Sir W. Petre: 'I am rubbing on between helth and sickness, and yet my hart serveth me to get the mastery.' He had need of all that his great 'hart' could do for him, for the times were most critical; his enemies were at work in his absence, and the Queen was unreasonable, impatient, and intriguing. He concluded the famous Treaty of Edinburgh on the 6th of July, and returned to find a cold welcome from the Queen. He appears to have almost formed the determination to retire from public life rather than allow the unprincipled Dudley to compass his end and oust him from his place. But at this time an event occurred which made it necessary for Dudley to 'walk softly.' His unhappy wife, Amy Robsart, died suddenly, and rumour busily attributed a share in her end to Dudley himself. There can be little doubt that Cecil shared the general apprehension that the Queen would marry Dudley, but De Quadra, the Spanish ambassador, detected and recorded her peculiar aversion to a decided step, and wrote to his Government that 'he did not feel sure that she would marry him, or indeed that she would marry at all.' When the news of

the death of Amy was made public, the Queen quietly remarked in Italian, 'Che si ha rotto il collo.' She had tumbled down a staircase. An extraordinary letter is extant from Dudley to Cecil, written in great agitation of mind, but scarcely intelligible without the aid of clues that are missing. 'I am here,' he says, 'in a Dreame, too farre, too farre, from the place I am bound to be'; but as there is no date or indication of the place from which it was written, the meaning of this reflection must remain an enigma. The letter shows, however, that the rivals maintained a correspondence, on apparently friendly terms. De Quadra proved to be right in prophesying delays and hesitations on the part of Elizabeth, and as they continued Cecil's star rose. He was appointed Master of the Court of Wards, and applied himself with great energy to the reform of abuse; he also organised a commission of inquiry into the condition of the people, among whom the greatest disorder and discontent prevailed. In 1563 he declined the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, considering it incompatible with the task he had imposed upon himself in the matter of domestic reform in the country. In August 1564 the Queen paid her famous visit to Cambridge. This event, which was so notable a one in the life of Cecil, is recorded in his journal with the extreme brevity which characterised these entries:¹

¹ Nine years previously two sinister events which must have caused the deepest pain to the writer are thus set down: '16 Oct. Ridley B. of London, Latymer, Burnt.' '21 March. Cranmer A. B. of Cant Burnt.'

'August 5. The Queen at Cambridge.' The Queen's visit to the University was an unprecedented success. Notwithstanding her prejudices against the ultra-Reformers, she vouchsafed to be satisfied with their sermons, and contented with the barren ritual of the College chapels. The students gave classical performances in her honour, and the Queen, a thorough scholar, delighted the University with a Latin speech. Dudley was present in an official capacity, and beneath all the seeming good-humour the old plots and counter-plots were busily at work.

Elizabeth had imagined the singular scheme of uniting Dudley to Mary, Queen of Scots, alleging, as a reason, his personal devotion to herself, which she regarded as a protection against ill-will on the part of Mary.

Melville, the Scottish ambassador, suggested that the subject of his Queen's marriage might be treated by a commission, suggesting the Earl of Bedford¹ and Lord Robert Dudley as fit persons to represent English interests. 'Ah,' replied the Queen, 'you make little by Lord Robert, naming him after the Earl of Bedford; I mean to make him a greater Earl, and you shall see it done.' Dudley was shortly afterwards created Earl of Leicester, but the Queen was aware at the time that Mary had other views, and she scornfully designated Darnley as 'the long lad' who was preferred to the incomparable Dudley. Leicester was himself in a difficult position. He informed Melville that the scheme for a marriage between him and the Queen of Scots was the

¹ Francis, second Earl of Bedford.

work of his enemy, Cecil ; 'for if I,' he shrewdly remarked, 'had appeared desirous of that marriage I should have offended both the Queens and lost their favour.' De Silva, the Spanish envoy, thus accurately describes the situation of affairs in a despatch to Philip, who watched the fluctuation of events in England with the utmost vigilance : 'Oct. 9, 1564. Cecil understands his mistress, and says nothing to her but what she likes to hear. He thus keeps her in good humour, and maintains his position. Lord Robert is obliged to be on good terms with him, although he hates him as much as ever. Cecil has more genius than the rest of the Council put together, and is therefore envied and hated on all sides.'

Events of the utmost importance followed in the three succeeding years :—the marriage of Mary with Darnley, the birth of her son, the murder of Darnley, her re-marriage with Bothwell, and finally her flight to England. The intrigues for her marriage with the Duke of Norfolk placed Cecil in a position of the utmost peril. The plot having been discovered, and an attempt at arresting him in Council having failed, plans were laid for his assassination. The situation was one of the most critical in the history of this country. Cecil had discerned its true bearing. The animosities were religious, and the divisions produced were past healing. The northern rebellion had proved that, beyond a doubt, and the Catholic party was not only desperate but powerful. In 1570 the Bull by which Pope Pius v. excommunicated Elizabeth was published. It was

practically a declaration of war. Cecil was threatened by a band of assassins pledged by all that they held most sacred to destroy him, and the country was honeycombed by conspiracies of the deadliest kind. He fought his enemies, it cannot be denied, with their own weapons. His spies were among them at every turn, getting the clues to the ciphers, whispering, hiding, eavesdropping. When the net was securely held, the victim was drawn in. Then came the dungeon and the rack. These desperate measures, however little they can be excused, succeeded. All chances of the Papal supremacy being restored in England were over before the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.

In February 1571 Cecil was created Baron of Burghley; in the following year he was made a Knight of the Garter and Lord High Treasurer of England. In the events which followed as years went on—the projected marriage of Elizabeth with Alençon, the atrocious massacre of St. Bartholomew, the long negotiations with Spain, the difficulties with the Low Countries and with Ireland,—the watchful eye and unerring hand of Burghley were never at rest.

He was a martyr to the gout, and was compelled to resort to the waters at Buxton,¹ where he twice met Mary Queen of Scots, who had obtained the royal permission to repair thither for the baths. These meetings gave rise to rumours, which were zealously fostered by Leicester, that Burghley had entered into

¹ Or Buckstones, as it was then called.

an understanding with Mary, and Elizabeth took offence. A long letter from Cecil to Lord Shrewsbury proves how unjust these charges were. The following passage is specially remarkable: 'As for the Queen of Scots, truly I have no spot of evil meaning to her, . . . if she shall intend any evil to the Queen's Majesty, my Sovereign, for her sake I must and will mean to impeach her, and therein I may be her unfriend or worse.' This letter is dated 1575. The crisis he foresaw came in 1586. The plot for the assassination of Elizabeth, Cecil, and Walsingham, which had been carefully planned by Babington and others, was discovered, and the conspirators were arrested. Mary heard disquieting rumours, but could not bring herself to believe that her last hope had failed. Her gaoler, Sir Amyas Paulet (a brave and honourable man), persuaded her to ride out on a hunting expedition, in the course of which he informed her that the plot was known, and that her papers had been seized in her absence. Then she became wild with terror. When the trial began, she found herself face to face with Burghley, whom she charged with being her adversary. 'I am adversary,' he said, 'to the Queen of England's adversaries.' The Commissioners passed the death-sentence, and Elizabeth's embarrassment was extreme. Her suggestion to Davison that Sir Amyas Paulet and Sir Drew Drury might make away with the Queen of Scots, and the noble language of Sir Amyas's refusal, are well known. The warrant was signed, and Burghley explained to the

hastily summoned Council that he was willing to take the risk of carrying it out, notwithstanding the Queen's delays and protestations. The Council were unanimous that the Queen should (to use her own words) 'be troubled no further.' When all was over, her displeasure burst forth. Davison, her Secretary, was sent to the Tower. Burghley was ordered from her presence. Leicester sought to improve the opportunity against his old enemy, but failed. Burghley unceasingly implored permission to plead his cause with his Sovereign in person; this was granted, and he was restored to her favour and confidence. Burghley was now sixty-seven years of age, and for the last thirty years he had, more than any other man, shaped the history of England. He had outlived Ascham and Cheke and Sir Thomas Smith; Walsingham and Hatton both passed away before him. In 1587 his mother died at the age of eighty-seven. A letter, preserved in the Hatfield MSS., speaks of his presenting her with a new gown, which she was persuaded to wear daily, instead of the shabby one which she preferred. The old lady was anxious to hear Service said twice every day in her chapel, and in the same document Burghley is requested to send a chaplain for the purpose. The mansion at Burghley was her property. Her son resided at Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, till after her death.

The overthrow of the Spanish Armada made the year 1588 memorable to England. It was a sad year to the fast ageing statesman, for in it he lost his much-

loved and most unhappy daughter, the Countess of Oxford. Her husband had treated her cruelly, but she had stood the test of trial well. Her father's brief journal thus records her end: 'Anna Comitissima Oxoniæ, filia mea charissima, obiit in Do.'—July 1588. In the following spring a still greater sorrow overtook him. Mildred, his devoted wife for forty-four years, was taken from him. On this event he wrote a meditation, of which the following are the opening words: 'There is no cogitation to be used with an intent to recover that which never can be had again.'

He had, however, from this time onward the great satisfaction of observing the ripening abilities of his son Robert Cecil (No. 52, p. 345), who had just returned from a long sojourn abroad. Leicester, his old enemy, had died on the eve of the defeat of the Armada, and it seemed as if, at last, Burghley would have a free hand in the management of affairs. But an unexpected counter-influence appeared in the person of Robert, Earl of Essex, the step-son of Leicester, who had been left under the guardianship of Burghley by his friend Walter Devereux, who died when Robert was a boy. The Queen manifested an extraordinary partiality for the youth, who was then in his twenty-second year, and he proved a formidable and determined opponent to both father and son—Burghley and Cecil. He set his heart on the restoration of his *protégé*, Davison, to the office of Secretary, but on this point Elizabeth was inflexible, though she kept the office vacant and em-

ployed Cecil to do the work. Essex was the patron of Francis Bacon, and urged his appointment to the office of Solicitor-General, an endeavour which was heartily seconded by Bacon's uncle, Lord Burghley. Lady Bacon, his mother, was not altogether satisfied with the alliance her sons had formed with the Essex faction, though she was not unwilling to suspect the Cecils of lukewarmness in promoting their advancement. With the love of mystery and intrigue, which was perhaps excusable in those days, she wrote to her sons constantly urging them to be reticent; and in her letters she resorted to what appears to be the rather transparent device of writing the proper names in Greek characters. She entreats her son Anthony not to be 'too open' with Lord Henry Howard, who was the intimate friend of Essex. 'He will betray you to divers,' she wrote, 'and to your 'Ανντε Πουσσελ, among others.' His aunt, the widow of John, Lord Russell, and her sister-in-law, Lady Warwick, were both inclined to give 'good advice' to the brilliant but uncontrollable Essex. Lady Russell was, however, on excellent terms with Burghley, as the letter of Sir Henry Savile asking her to use her influence with her brother-in-law, the Treasurer, to obtain him the Provostship of Eton, fully proves.

In 1596 Robert Cecil was made Secretary, during the absence of Essex on the Cadiz expedition. Anthony Bacon sneered at the appointment, saying, 'Now the old man can say *Requiescat anima mea.*' Two years later Cecil was sent on an Extraordinary Embassy to France,

and the last State paper drawn up by the venerable Burghley describes the condition of Europe at this period.

As his end approached he grew weaker, and for two or three months suffered constant pain. At last death, welcome and expected, released him. 'He yielded up the ghost with wonderful serenity,' says the faithful Domestic who wrote his life, 'in the presence of twenty persons—children, friends, and servants.' He had almost completed his seventy-eighth year at the time of his death, August 4th, 1598.

Dr. Augustus Jessop, in his admirable article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, writes of him as follows:—'Illustrious as a statesman, his private life displays a character peculiarly attractive. He was a man of strong affection—gentle and tender to children, of whom he was very fond—an indulgent father, even when his son Thomas tried him sorely by his early dissipation, and went so far as to remind his father that he could not be cut off from the entailed estates, which were settled upon him. He watched the education of his children with constant interest, and made liberal provision for his daughters when they married. His loyal fidelity to his early friends and kindred showed itself whenever a legitimate opportunity occurred for assisting them, and his grateful love for his old College and for Cambridge he never tired of expressing in word or deed. The hospital for twelve old men at Stamford still remains in testimony of his kindly charity, and in

his will he left many legacies to the poor and unfortunate. In the midst of all his wonderful official labours he contrived to keep up an interest in literature ; he was a lover of books and of learned men, and a student to the last. His health was frequently impaired by over-work and mental strain. In 1580 he suffered much from his teeth, which had begun to decay. He was always an early riser, and, writing to a correspondent who wished to speak with him at the Court, he warns him that his only chance of securing an interview was by being in attendance by nine in the morning. The sums he spent on his buildings and on his gardens were enormous. It was not till after the death of his mother that the Queen was entertained at Burghley. It was at Theobalds, and Wimbledon, and Cecil House that Elizabeth was received with extraordinary splendour. Twelve times, it is said, the Queen was his guest, and the cost of her visits entailed on each occasion an outlay which sounds to us almost incredible. His gardens were celebrated over Europe, and we hear of his experiments at acclimatising foreign trees, which he imported at great cost. For mere pictorial art he appears to have cared but little, though his agents were instructed to procure specimens of sculpture for him from Venice and probably elsewhere. He had a great taste for music ; there is no indication of his being fond of animals.¹ His hospitality was unbounded, and he

¹ He rode on the terraces at Theobalds on a favourite black mule. A small picture at Oxford thus represents him.

kept great state in his entertainments. He had a high idea of what was expected from a Prime Minister of the Queen England. All this splendour and profuseness could not be kept up through life, and any large accumulation of wealth left behind him. In truth Cecil did not die as rich a man as might have been expected, and there is good reason for believing that if his father had not left him an ample patrimony he would have been as poor a man as many another of Elizabeth's ablest and most faithful servants.

'Cecil was of middle height and spare figure. In youth he was upright, lithe and active, with a brown beard, which became very white in his old age, brilliant eyes, and a nose somewhat large for his face. His portraits are numerous: none of them are of any conspicuous merits.'

One trait from the Memoir of the Domestic may be recorded: 'He was so perfect a master of his looks and words, that what passed in his mind was never discoverable by either.' The Queen, who was fond of giving nicknames, called him her 'Spirit,' or 'Sir Spirit'; the origin of this appellation does not appear to be ascertained.

His knowledge of Divinity has been spoken of: some reference must be made to his Religion. Sir John Harington records his recollection of 'what Burghley did once say in my hearing to Walsingham, who had been waiting to confer with him about many great matters: when my Lord Treasurer had come in from

Prayers, Sir Francis Walsingham did in merry sort say, that he wished himself so good a servant of God as Lord Burghley, but that he had not been at Church for a week past. Now my Lord Burghley did gravely reply this: "I hold it meet for us to ask God's grace to keep *us* sound at heart, who have so much in our power, and to direct us to the well-doing of all people, whom it is easy for us to injure and ruin, and herein, my good friends, the special blessing seemeth meet to be discreetly asked and wisely worn."

'How few,' continues the writer, 'have such hearts and such heads, and therefore shall I note this for those that come after.'

No. 34.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

BORN 1554, DIED 1586.

PROBABLY PAINTED BY ZUCHARO.

Half-length standing figure ; the size of life. Face turned in three-quarters towards the right. Large ruff, fitting close to the cheeks, black steel gorget. Body and sleeves of a pale yellow, or cream colour. Trunk hose black, corded with yellow. Right hand on hip. Silver hilt of sword in his left. Plain dark brown background. Inscribed in yellow capitals along the top of the picture, towards the left : ' Philipus Sydneus An ætatis sue 32.' This is the age at which he died, and fixes the date of the picture 1586. This portrait certainly represents Sidney at an earlier period of life than that indicated on the picture, for we here see a beardless young man, apparently not more than twenty. A similar picture to the Woburn portrait is at Penshurst ; but it is dated nine years earlier ' 1577. æt. 22.' Oak panel, 44 in. by 32½ in.



PERSONALITIES so unique as Sidney's,' says Mr. J. A. Symonds, 'exhale a perfume which evanesces when the lamp of life burns out. This the English nation felt when they put on public mourning for his death. They felt that they had lost in Sidney not only one of their most hopeful gentlemen and brave soldiers, but something rare and beautiful in human life which would not be recaptured—which could not even be transmitted, save by hearsay, to a future age.'¹

The events of Sir Philip Sidney's short life are soon told.

¹ *Life of Sidney*, by J. A. Symonds, 'English Men of Letters Series,' p. 3.

His father, Sir Henry Sidney, was a man of considerable importance in the reign of Mary. He had married Lady Mary Dudley, the daughter of Northumberland and sister of the unfortunate Guildford Dudley. The Queen looked at first coldly on the husband of a lady who belonged to a family of traitors, but she soon perceived his worth, and sent him in 1556 to Ireland as Vice-Treasurer and General Governor. Two years previous to this event his son had been born at Penshurst and received the name of Philip, in compliment to the royal consort. On the accession of Elizabeth, Sir Henry became Lord President of Wales, and resided principally at Ludlow Castle. Philip was sent to school at Shrewsbury, and here he formed the friendship with Fulke Greville which was destined to be life-long. Fulke gives a little picture of his friend at school which it were a pity to omit :—

‘Of his youth I will report no other wonder than this, that though I lived with him, and knew him from a child, yet I never knew him other than a man ; with such staidness of mind, lovely and familiar gravity as carried grace and reverence above greater years. His talk ever of knowledge, and his very play tending to enrich his mind. So as even his teachers found something to observe and learn above that which they had usually read and taught.’

At fourteen he went to Oxford and resided at Christ Church. His stay at the University was chiefly remarkable for the fact that he made there the second great

friendship of his youth, namely, with Sir Edward Dyer, a poet, and a man of no mean capacities. These two, Greville and Dyer, were his dearest and most intimate companions in life, and they walked together bearing his pall at his funeral.

It was generally supposed at this time that Sidney was the heir to his uncle, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, whose unhappy wife, Amy Robsart, had perished without children, and Leicester gave colour to this expectation by the interest he manifested in the youth. It is said that he endeavoured to negotiate an alliance between his nephew and Anne, the daughter of Lord Burghley, but the project came to nothing, and her hand was bestowed on the brutal and dissolute Vere, Earl of Oxford. Sidney was too young to have experienced any disappointment in the collapse of the negotiation.

His father had meanwhile been recalled from Ireland, and owing to the prejudices created in the mind of Elizabeth by the unscrupulous Ormond, he returned to find himself unwelcome at Court. He retired to Ludlow without a word of complaint. He had spent such fortune as he possessed in the service of the Queen, his health was seriously impaired, and his wife had lost her beauty owing to an attack of small-pox caught while nursing the Queen in that malady. The very small favour of one single apartment at Hampton Court was conferred upon the pair when in later life they came to reside there after his second tenure of office in Ireland. Lady Mary was almost bedridden, and Sir Henry had

no other room in which business could be transacted. This was a poor lodging enough, but the spirit of the woman was not cramped by its straitness. 'When the worst is known,' she writes to Molineux, her husband's faithful secretary, 'old Lord Harry and his old Moll will do as well as they can in parting, like good friends, the small portion allotted our long service in Court.'

In 1572 Philip set forth on his travels in foreign parts, under very remarkable and important circumstances. The project of a marriage between Elizabeth and the Duke of Alençon appeared to be taking serious shape. Sir Francis Walsingham, who was Resident Ambassador in Paris, was instructed to open negotiations with the Queen-mother, Catherine de Medici.

The Earl of Lincoln,¹ with a brilliant suite, set out for France as Ambassador-Extraordinary, and Sidney was allowed to accompany him. Leicester wrote a letter to Walsingham recommending Philip to his notice, in which he apologised for the fact that his nephew had some of the 'rawness' of youth about him, although in many respects he allowed that he was wise beyond his years. It is difficult to imagine that Sir Philip Sidney could at any time of his life have been 'rawe.' Lincoln's embassy closed with *éclat*, and he returned to England with the conviction that the French match was desirable. Philip remained in Paris with Walsingham. He was present at the marriage of Marguerite of Valois to Henry of Navarre, an alliance which was supposed to effect a reconciliation between the Catholic and

¹ No. 24, p. 323.

Huguenot parties. But Guise and his armed bands swept into Paris, pledged to destroy the heretics, and at the massacre of St. Bartholomew they kept their word. Sidney took refuge in the house of Walsingham till the horrible scenes were past, but the remembrance of them never left him throughout his life. He quitted Paris, and proceeded to Germany, where he made acquaintance with Hugh Languet, a man whose conversation and correspondence were destined to be among the formative influences in Sidney's character. Languet had been a Professor of Civil Law in Padua, but removed thence to Germany to be near Melanchthon, under whose teaching he adopted the Reformed religion. Languet was not slow to perceive the capacities or to feel the fascination of the young Englishman, and a singular attraction drew them together. The youth found in Languet a ripe thinker and an excellent teacher, versed, not only in theological and philosophical studies, but in the intrigues of European diplomacy and the characters of European statesmen. In the summer of 1573 they visited Vienna together, and Sidney went on to Venice alone. The advantages of Italian travel were then considered very doubtful. Wise men thought that the young were demoralised, but they admitted that some stood firm, and of these Sidney was certainly an example. He wished to visit Rome, but Languet dissuaded him from the project, and he rejoined his friend at Vienna. In 1575 he returned to England.

The festivities at Kenilworth, the seat of his uncle, Leicester, brought him at once into the full swing of Court life. The Queen's progress took her in due time to Chartly Castle, where Letitia, Countess of Essex, received her royal guest in the absence of her lord. Here Sidney saw for the first time the young daughter of Essex, Penelope Devereux, then in her thirteenth year. No record remains of his first impressions of her, but from this time he became a frequent guest and intimate friend of her family. His father, Sir Henry, had been reappointed Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1576, and Philip went thither to visit him. Essex was Earl Marshal, and Philip was much in his company. In September Essex was taken suddenly ill. The symptoms were not fully recognised, and there were suspicions (but, as was afterwards proved, ill-founded suspicions) of poison. On his deathbed he sent word to Sidney that 'he wished him well,' and 'if God do move their hearts, I wish he might match with my daughter. I call him son, he is so wise, and virtuous, and godly.' Had he lived, there is little doubt that he would have had his wish. The match had been openly spoken of, and was approved by all concerned. But an unforeseen event occurred which contributed to change the whole current of Sidney's life. The widow of Essex became the wife of Leicester. Philip was no longer heir to a fortune and estate; he was so poor that he could scarcely pay his debts for needful expenses.

His father disapproved of the marriage of his son

with the daughter of Essex, who had been the friend of his old enemy, Ormonde. But no positive obstacle had interfered with their union. Four years elapsed, and in 1581 Penelope became the wife of Lord Rich. Then Sidney discovered that he loved her. The series of poems entitled *Astrophel and Stella* is the record of his passionate regret.

‘I saw and liked ; I liked and loved not ;
I loved, but straight did not what love decreed.’

This was a poignant enough recollection, but in another sonnet there is a hint that Stella might have reciprocated Astrophel’s love :—

‘I might, unhappy word, woe me I might !
And then would not or could not see my bliss. . . .
How fair a day was near : O punished eyes
That I had been more foolish or more wise !’

As time went on her marriage proved an unhappy one, and she did not conceal from Sidney the fact that she loved him ; but to her honour be it said that ‘she would not let him whom she loved decline from nobler course, fit for’ his ‘birth and mind.’ She anchored herself fast, and she counselled him to do the same, ‘on virtue’s shore.’ By degrees she withdrew herself from his society. The desired effect followed : ‘Despair’ becomes his ‘daily unbidden guest,’ and after a time despair departs, and all is over. Penelope Rich had taught Sir Philip Sidney ‘to aspire to higher things.’ But she did not sustain herself on the heights she had led him to climb. The name of Sir Charles Blount

(afterwards Lord Montjoy) is linked with her own in a long and miserable history. Montjoy was a friend to Sidney, and a brave and honourable man, save in the matter of his attachment to Lady Rich. Her husband maintained for selfish reasons an attitude of indifference till, after the death of Essex, his wife's brother, whose interest at Court was useful to him, he had no further reason for withholding the divorce she desired. Montjoy persuaded his chaplain, William Laud, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, then a young man who was dependent on his patron, to perform the marriage service. The ceremony being regarded invalid, was naturally impugned. Montjoy (who had succeeded to the Earldom of Devonshire) died not long afterwards of a broken heart; Laud kept the day on which he had performed this empty rite as one of fasting and penitence throughout his life; and Lady Devonshire spent the rest of her days in melancholy retirement.

It is now necessary to return to the history of Philip at the time of Leicester's marriage. His sister, Mary, had married the Earl of Pembroke, and Philip was much at Wilton. Their tastes were congenial; she was a great lover of poetry and culture. The brother and sister rendered the Psalms into various lyrical metres, and her verses are said to be better than his.¹

The position of Sir Henry Sidney in Ireland was rendered well-nigh intolerable by the intrigues at home, and he was at one time disposed to retire from his post.

¹ Ben Jonson wrote for her the famous epitaph 'Sidney's sister,' etc. Spenser says that she closely resembled Sir Philip both in form and mind.

Philip dissuaded him in strong terms from this step, though he felt his own life at Court to be far from congenial.

A letter, somewhat petulant and suspicious in tone, addressed about this time to his father's secretary, Molineux, reveals one of his rare failings, namely, a tendency to hasty and unjust dealing with his inferiors. In 1580 Philip composed the document that indicates the remarkable powers which he would have developed had he entered political life. The question of the French marriage for the Queen was reopened. Leicester opposed it, but De Simiers, the French ambassador, adroitly discovered the marriage of the former with Lady Essex, which he had hitherto managed to conceal, and the Queen's anger knew no bounds. Sidney's dignified protest against a match which was in every way repugnant to the English nation, was a State paper of the first order. Court life was more than ever irksome to him after the disgrace of his uncle, and he retired to Wilton, where he composed the *Arcadia*.

This piece is of surpassing interest to the student of literature, appearing, as it did, in the period that followed the productions of Surrey and Wyatt, who had adopted the Italian forms of poetry and brought classical principles of metre into acceptance in England. His contemporaries were Spenser, Fulke Greville, Raleigh and Lyly (author of the *Euphues*). Shakespeare was born ten years after Sidney, and Ben Jonson was only thirteen years old at the time of his death.

On the return of Leicester to Court favour, Philip

once more reappeared there. Languet, his faithful friend, did not fail to remonstrate with him, and in the last letter addressed to Philip he warned him against the snares of Court life. This excellent man died in 1581. Languet was right; it was the period in Philip's life which we have glanced at during which *Astrophel and Stella* was composed. Alençon (now Duke of Anjou) was in England; and, notwithstanding his solemn protest against the French alliance, Sidney played a considerable part in the festivities which celebrated his visit. A sonnet tells us that at these jousts Stella was present.

Sidney was restless, and a project for beginning life anew beyond seas attracted him. Colonisation, or 'plantation' as it was called, was coming into vogue. Elizabeth had given the first charter of lands in the New World to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the second was awarded to Sir Philip Sidney. Two years later, when he himself engaged on a colonising expedition to view his territory, the Queen positively refused to allow him to leave England. At this period his long friendship with the family of Walsingham led to a still closer tie. In 1583 he married Frances, the daughter of the celebrated Secretary. It was not a marriage which could have been contracted from motives of interest. There was no fortune on either side. They had one child, Elizabeth, who married Roger, fifth Earl of Rutland. After the death of Sidney, his widow married Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and later the Earl of Clanricarde. Before her death she adopted the Roman

Catholic religion. Nothing is known of her disposition, her re-marriages without fortune imply that she was possessed of either beauty or charm. It is certain that Sidney was intimately acquainted with her when she became his wife, and that he married her at the close of his long and fruitless attachment to Penelope Rich.

The *Defence of Poesy*, an essay on poetical and dramatic literature, must be placed among his later works. In the review of the English productions of the Renaissance he says: 'I do not remember to have seen but few (to speak boldly) printed that have poetical sinews in them.' He was right. The list he cites, viz. the *Mirror of Magistrates*, Lord Surrey's lyrics, and the *Shepherd's Kalendar*, is of the scantiest. Had he lived he would have seen Spenser's genius at its prime (its firstfruits were dedicated to Sidney), and Shakespeare, Marlowe, and Ben Jonson! Sidney was a patron and protector of men of letters. Hakluyt dedicated his *Voyages* to him, and Henri Etienne, a French scholar, his edition of the Greek Testament. But we best estimate his position in the world of letters by the fact that Giordano Bruno, 'the Titan of impassioned speculation' as Mr. Symonds has called him, presented two of his works with commendatory epistles to Sir Philip Sidney.

Public matters of the highest importance occupied his mind at this time. The increasing power of Philip of Spain threatened Europe with the extinction of political and religious liberty. Sooner or later, the storm that was gathering must burst over England.

Sidney, whose Protestantism was of the type that might be expected from the man who had witnessed the awful scenes of St. Bartholomew's Day in Paris, chafed over the indecision of Queen Elizabeth's policy in the Low Countries. He longed to establish a Protestant League, which would frankly protect the Huguenots in France and the Calvinists in Holland. But he judged it unwise to centre the struggle in the Netherlands. The Spanish colonies in the West Indies were a far more vulnerable point of attack. Nor did he limit his ambition to merely successful incursions on Spanish settlements. He dreamt of 'plantations' which should be, not an abode of pirates, but 'an emporium for the confluence of all nations that love or profess any kind of virtue or commerce.'

This project kept him unceasingly at work. The command of the expedition was nominally assigned to Sir Francis Drake, while Sidney matured his plans. The Queen, who jealously surrounded herself with her favourites, would not hear of his joining the expedition in person, so that part of the plan was kept a secret. He raised the needed funds, secured the volunteers, fitted out the ships, and finally obtained permission to repair to Plymouth, on the plea of the arrival at that port of Don Antonio of Portugal. Fulke Greville was with him, and warned him that his presence was by no means welcome to Drake. Delays were ingeniously brought about, and finally a missive arrived from the Queen, evidently prompted by Sir Francis. It contained

an offer of immediate service under Leicester in the Low Countries. The royal communication, as Sir Fulke perceived, carried with it in 'the one hand grace, in the other thunder.' Sidney had to yield, and Drake gained his point. He set sail in sole command of the fleet, and Sidney repaired to Flushing, where he found the usual lack of supplies and insufficiency of troops. Lady Sidney joined her husband there, and soon after her arrival came the news of the death of his father, Sir Henry Sidney, who a few months later was followed to the grave by Lady Mary, the wise, sweet, faithful, self-forgetful wife and mother. Her loss would have been a lifelong sorrow to her son, but he only survived her a couple of months. His keen disappointment in the matter of the American voyage was not compensated by a successful campaign. The miserable incapacity of Leicester in military matters fretted his eager spirit, and it was hard to swallow the daily mortifications it entailed. After his successful surprise of the town of Axel, Leicester promoted him to be colonel of the regiment. The Queen signified her displeasure at his promotion, saying, 'Sir Philip is ambitious.' The remark was a true one, but his ambition was of that high type which serves great ends.

The campaign dragged on. In August the little fort of Doesburg, the key to Zutphen, was taken. On the 13th of September Zutphen was invested, Lewis William of Nassau, Sir John Norris, and Sir Philip Sidney commanding the land forces, and Leicester blockading

the approach by water. The 22nd of September 1586 was fixed upon for the attack. A heavy mist hung over the town as Sidney, leading his troops, pressed on. On the way he met Sir William Pelham, and, perceiving him to be in light armour, instantly removed the cuisses he himself wore, thus exposing himself to unnecessary dangers.

At the first charge his horse was killed under him ; he remounted and charged again. It was in the third charge that he received the fatal wound. His horse bolted and carried him from the field, but he managed to check the animal, and had himself carried to Leicester's station. It was on the way thither that the incident occurred which is so closely associated with his name. They brought him water, but he would not taste it, perceiving, as he said, that the necessity of a dying soldier was greater than his own. He was carried to Arnheim, where he lingered for twenty-five days.

Leicester wrote a despatch on the spot to Sir Thomas Heneage, giving an account of the fight, and expressing hopes that Sidney's life might yet be saved.

After enumerating the commanders engaged in the action, he speaks of 'my unfortunate Philip, with Sir William Russell, and divers gentlemen, and not one hurt but only my nephew. They killed four of their enemy's chief leaders, and carried the valiant Count Hannibal Gonzaga away with them upon a horse ; also took Captain George Cussier, the principal soldier of the camp, and captain of all the Albanese. My Lord

Willoughby overthrew him at the first encounter, man and horse. The gentleman did acknowledge it himself. There is not a properer gentleman in this world than this Lord Willoughby is ; but I can hardly praise one more than another, they all did so well ; yet every one had his horse killed or hurt. And it was thought very strange that Sir William Stanley with 300 of his men should pass, in spite of so many musquets, such troops of horse three several times, making them remove their ground ; and to return with no more loss than he did. Albeit, I must say it, it was too much loss for me ; for this young man, he was my greatest comfort, next to her majesty, of all the world ; and if I could buy his life with all I have, to my shirt, I would give it. How God will dispose of him I know not ; but I fear I must needs greatly the worst ; the blow in so dangerous a place and so great ; yet did I never hear of any man that did abide the dressing and setting of his bones better than he did ; and he was carried afterwards in my barge to Arnheim ; and I hear this day he is still of good heart, and comforteth all about him as much as may be. God of His Mercy grant me his life ! which I cannot but doubt of greatly. I was abroad that time in the field giving some order to supply that business, which did endure almost two hours in continual fight ; and meeting Philip coming up on his horse back, not a little to my grief. But I would you had stood by to hear his most loyal speeches to her majesty ; his constant mind to the cause ; his loving care over me, and his most resolute

determination for death ; not one jot appalled for his blow, which is the most grievous I ever saw with such a bullet ; riding so long, mile and a half, upon his horse, ere he came to the camp ; not ceasing to speak still of her majesty, being glad if his hurt and death might any way honour her majesty ; for hers he was whilst he lived, and God's he was sure to be if he died. . . . Well, I pray God, if it be his will, to save me his life ; even as well for her majesty's service sake, as for mine own comfort.'

Leicester appears at his best when he speaks of Sidney. Men so various as Greville and Languet, the poet Edward Dyer, and the minister Gifford, Richard Bingham, Leicester, and the philosopher Bruno, found a common attraction in the blended qualities which composed so rare a nature. Sir William Russell was among the closest and most devoted of his friends. His tall gaunt form, looming through the mist on the field of Zutphen, had struck horror into the enemy. Stow in his *Chronicles* says that ' Russell was accounted a devil, and no man. He would rush into a knot of six or seven of the foe and speedily separate their friendship.' In the moment of victory he heard of the disaster to his friend, and hurrying to his side gave way to a burst of grief. To him¹ Sir Philip bequeathed his suit of gilt armour, which he had probably often worn in the festivities of bygone days, when, as he himself records, he had ' guided so well his horse, and hand, and lance, that

¹ Sir William Russell succeeded Sir Philip Sidney as Governor of Flushing.

he obtained the prize.' But those days were over now; and as he thought upon them, he exclaimed, 'All things in my former life have been vain, vain, vain.' His brother Robert, towards whom Philip had acted more as a father than as a brother, could not contain his anguish as the parting drew near. Philip turned and checked him with these noble words: 'Love my memory, cherish my friends; their faith to me may assure you they are honest. But, above all, govern your will and affections by the will and word of your Creator; in me beholding the end of this world with all her vanities.' Soon after he became speechless, but not unconscious, for on being asked to give a sign of 'inward joy and consolation in God' he stretched out his hand and held it up for a little while. Then, crossing his hands over his breast in the attitude of prayer, he expired. As soon as the news became known, England rang with her loss.

Fulke Greville wrote his friend's life; Raleigh composed quatrains on his death; Spenser his elegy on *Astrophel*. In the latter work some verses are attributed by Spenser to Sidney's sister, the Countess of Pembroke, but they were probably composed for her by the poet. Some of the stanzas, as Mr. Symonds observes, remind the reader irresistibly of that wonderful lament over the dead which Shelley gave to the world in *Adonais*. One line of this 'doleful lay of Clorinda,' as it is called, gives the key-note of the whole—

'Ah me! can so divine a thing be *dead*?'

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

BORN 1533, DIED 1603.

MARC GHEERAEDTS.

A standing half-length figure, the size of life, wearing a large radiating ruff, fitting close to her face, and rising high above the ears. The Queen's head is seen in three-quarters, turned towards the left. She rests her right hand on a terrestrial globe; the land, in shape roughly resembling England and Scotland, extends from pole to pole. Ships are seen sailing on the seas, and lines corresponding with the Ecliptic and Equator are also observable encompassing all. No geographical names are inscribed on it. The globe rests on a green-covered table in the front left-hand corner. The Queen's dress is white satin, jewelled, over which is an outer garment of black, trimmed with large pearls, pink bows, and a jewel in each bow. Large pearls, placed two together, protrude from the edge of her light-brown hair. Pearls are placed beside her ears, but do not hang from them. Large and long pearls rise from the arches of the crown, where they join the circlet, which is on a table to the left. To the right is a square-backed chair. Brownish-green curtains in the background are raised showing two square windows, each containing a different view of the fleet. The one to the left commands an extensive prospect of a calm sea, with a fleet sailing majestically on its surface. Two fireships, distinct from the rest, seem taking departure to the extreme left. On the opposite side, through the corresponding aperture, is a raging tempest, with great ships dashed against rocks by waves of enormous magnitude. There can be little doubt that these two scenes, thus placed in contrast, relate to the memorable dispersion of the Spanish Armada in 1588. All the flags on the ships in the calm bear the red cross of St. George, thus +; whilst those on the distressed ships carry the cross of St. Andrew saltirewise, thus x. Panel, consisting of three planks joined horizontally, 52½ in. by 41½ in.



LIZABETH, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, born at Greenwich, September 7, 1533, succeeded, November 17, 1558; crowned, June 15, 1559; died at Richmond, March 24, 1603, and was buried at Westminster.



QUEEN ELIZABETH II,

BORN 1533.

DIED 1603.

By Marc Chervauds.

The following extract is taken from the article *Elizabeth* by Dr. Augustus Jessop in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (1889):—

‘In person Elizabeth was a little over middle height, and when she came to the throne she must have been a beautiful young woman, with a profusion of auburn hair, a broad commanding brow, and regular features that were capable of rapid changes of expression as her hazel eyes flashed with anger or sparkled with merriment. Her portraits appear to have been all more or less “idealised”; their number is so great that it is to be wondered that no monograph has yet been attempted dealing with them at all adequately. By far the most impressive picture of her which has been engraved is Mark Gerard’s portrait at Burleigh House; it forms the frontispiece to the first volume of Wright’s *Elizabeth and her Times*. The daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn could hardly have missed inheriting some of the personal beauty of her parents, but she was emphatically her father’s child. From him she got her immense physical vigour, her magnificent constitution, her powerful intellect, a frame which seemed incapable of fatigue, and a nervous system that rendered her almost insensible to fear or pain. Her life was the life of a man, not of a woman; she could hunt all day, dance or watch masques and pageants all night, till the knees of strong men trembled under them as they wearily waited in attendance upon her person; yet she never seemed to suffer from the immense tension at

which she lived. With her amazing energy, her want of all sympathy for weakness, her fierce wilfulness and self-assertion, and a certain coarseness of fibre, it was inevitable that she should be unfeminine. She swore, she spat upon a courtier's coat when it did not please her taste, she beat her gentlewomen soundly, she kissed whom she pleased, she gave Essex a good stinging blow on the face, she called the members of her privy council by all sorts of nicknames; but woe to him who should presume to take liberties with her, forget that she was his queen, or dare by word or deed to cross her when she was bent upon any course. The infamous maiming of John Stubbes, for writing a pamphlet against the Anjou marriage, is a hideous instance of her occasional ferocity; the lifelong imprisonment of the Earl of Arundel illustrates her vindictiveness. Her early education, hard, prosaic, and masculine as it was, must have been conducted with great care. It was a severe training, but there was nothing in it to soften her, to stimulate her imagination, or to refine her tastes. With the Roman poets she never appears to have had any acquaintance. Latin and French she learnt colloquially, and acquired a perfect command of them; her French letters are better compositions than her English ones. Italian she did not speak with ease, and Greek she probably never was much at home in. The few attempts at English verse which she indulged in are worthless. She was a facile performer upon more than one musical instrument, and in 1599 she

sent over Thomas Dallam with an organ which she presented to the Sultan, Mahomet III., and which took the builder more than a year to set up (*Addit. MSS.* 17480). She had little or no taste for pictorial art, and her passion for dress was barbaric. Her memory was extraordinary. When the ambassador of Sigismund, King of Poland, presented his letters of credence in July 1597, and took occasion to deliver an harangue which provoked her by its impertinence, Elizabeth electrified him and the court by hurling a long speech at him in Latin, rating him roundly for his presumption. It was certainly spoken on the spur of the moment, and when she ended she turned laughingly to her council, half-surprised at her own fluency. For literature, as we now understand the term, it is curious that she never appears to have any taste. Some of Shakespeare's plays were performed in her presence, but she looked upon such matters as pastime—one show was as good as another. Camden notes that once, shortly after the execution of Mary Stuart, she took to reading books, as if it were quite unusual. When she did turn to study it was only a recurring to the authors she had gone through in her girlhood; she translated Boethius and Sallust. She did not even care for learning or learned men. Camden was almost the only one of them in whom she showed any kindly interest; it is doubtful whether Richard Hooker owed to her even the trumpery country living of Bishopsbourne, Kent, where he died unnoticed in 1600.

Spenser she seems never to have cared for ; she lived quite outside that splendid intellectual activity which began at the close of her reign. Her parsimony was phenomenal. Her hatred of marriage, and her irritation and wrath against any one who dared to take a wife at all secretly was almost a craze. Leicester, Essex, Raleigh, Sir Robert Carey, John Donne, and many another, are instances of those whom she could not forgive for simply marrying on the sly (see HALLAM, *Const. Hist.*, vol. i. ch. iv. p. 174). Yet, when all is said that can be said to prove that she had her weaknesses and her faults, it amounts to no more than this, that she was human ; and when all deductions have been made that the most captious criticism can collect, her name will go down to posterity as one of the great personages in history, the virgin Queen, who by sheer force of character gained for herself the credit of all the grand achievements which her people effected in peace or war, whose name was held in something more than honour from Persia to Peru, from Russia to Algiers, who crushed the tremendous power of Spain, broke for ever the spiritual tyranny of Rome, and lifted England into the first rank among the kingdoms of the world.'

Queen Elizabeth visited Woburn Abbey in 1572. The following passage occurs in a letter written by Francis, second Earl of Bedford, to Lord Burghley, in anticipation of this event :—

‘I am now going to prepare for her Mat^{ties} coming to Woborne, which shall be done in the best and most hastiest manner that I can. I trust y^r L^p will have in remembrance to provide helpe that her Mat^s tarreinge be not above two nights and a daye, for, for so long tyme do I prepare. I pray God the Rowmes and Lodgings there may be to her Mat^s contentacion for the tyme. If I could make them better upon such a sodeyn, then would I, be assured, they should be better than they be. So wth my hartie thanks to your good L., remayning always, as I have just cause, yo^{rs}, and so commit you to God’s keeping.

‘From Russell House this xvith of July 1572. Y^r L.
right assured

F. BEDFORD.’

No. 4.

PRINCE EDWARD, AFTERWARDS
KING EDWARD VI.

BORN 1537, DIED 1553.

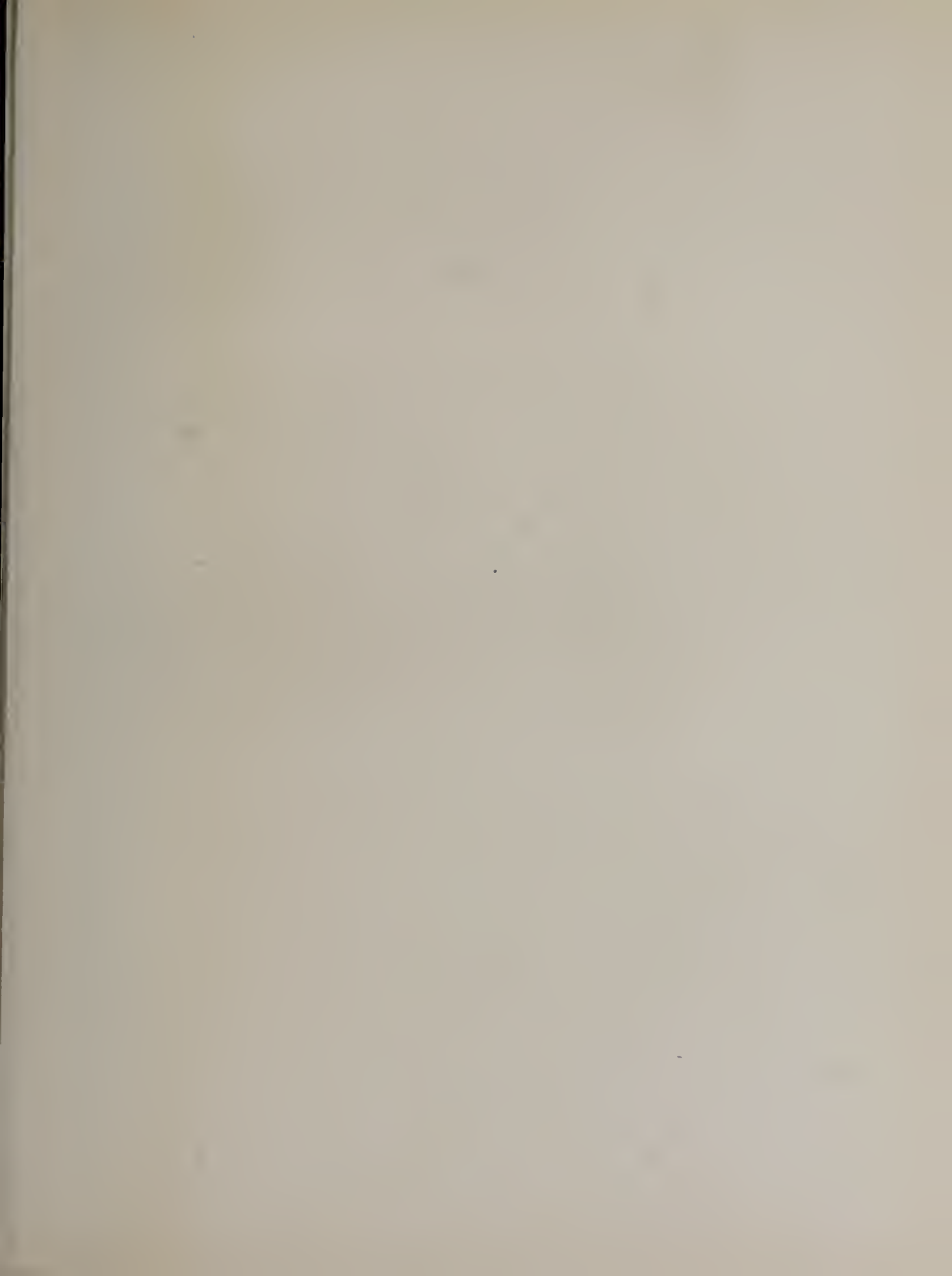
AFTER HOLBEIN.

Represented as if seen through a square narrow frame or stone window. Marked in black on the upper left-hand corner 'E. VI. R.' Profile, turned to the left; the figure is seen to the elbow, holding in his left hand a single grey flower (a pink), black hat and white feather, gold sleeves, white fur to mantle. Blue background, with rich gilding on his outer garment.¹ Canvas, 16½ in. by 12½ in.



EDWARD VI., son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, born at Hampton Court, October 12, 1537; succeeded January 28, 1547; crowned February 25, 1547; died at Greenwich, July 6, 1553, and was buried at Westminster.

¹ A similar picture to this is at Knole, holding a flower in his right hand. Another, in a much impaired condition, is in the National Portrait Gallery. The original drawing for this head by Holbein is in the Royal Collection at Windsor.





QUEEN JANE SEYMOUR,

BORN 1509.

DIED 1537.

By Holbein.

QUEEN JANE SEYMOUR.

BORN 1509, DIED 1537.

By HOLBEIN.

Half-length standing figure, turned towards the left, with her hands clasped below the waist. Richly jewelled dress, and gilding on ornaments. Background plain blue. The light in the picture admitted from the right-hand side. The black veil to her English-shaped hood forms a peak pointing to the right, and is passed behind her neck, to reappear over her right shoulder. Panel, 39½ in. by 30½ in.¹



JANE SEYMOUR, third wife of Henry VIII., and eldest daughter of Sir John Seymour, of Wolfhall, Wiltshire, and of Margaret Wentworth, daughter of Sir John Wentworth, of Nettlestead, in Suffolk, born in 1509, was maid-of-honour to Anne Boleyn, and succeeded her in the favour of the King, as Anne had succeeded Katherine of Aragon. She was married to Henry, May 20, 1536, the day after the execution of Anne Boleyn. She died at Hampton Court, October 24, 1537, twelve days after the birth of Edward VI.

Sir John Russell, afterwards Earl of Bedford, who was present at the marriage, observed of Queen Jane that the richer she was in clothes, the fairer she appeared, whereas the richer the former Queen, Anne Boleyn, was

¹ Painted probably in 1537. The original drawing sketched from the life by Holbein, is preserved in the Royal Collection at Windsor.

apparelled, the worse she looked. This is quoted by Dr. Birch from Lord Herbert's *Life of King Henry VIII.*, edition 1649, p. 387.

An interesting account of Wulfhall, Wiltshire, where Jane Seymour was married, and of the household expenses of the Seymours, was communicated to the Wilts Archæological Society in 1874. According to the Household Book, King Henry VIII. and his entire Court arrived at Wulfhall on Saturday, August 9, 1539, and stayed till the Tuesday following. These curious documents are in the possession of the Marquess of Bath at Longleat.

The following extract is taken from Froude's *History of England*, vol. iii. p. 76, popular edition :—

‘ Although Jane Seymour makes no figure in history, though she took small part in State questions, and we know little either of her sympathies or opinions, her name is mentioned by both Protestant and Catholic with unreserved respect. She married the King under circumstances peculiarly agitating. Her uprightness of character and sweetness of disposition had earned her husband's esteem, and, with his esteem, an affection deeper than he had perhaps anticipated. At her side, at his own death, he desired that his body might be laid.’

QUEEN MARY I.

BORN 1516, DIED 1558.

BY SIR ANTONIO MORE.

Half-length figure, the size of life, turned slightly towards the left, the hands joined in front of her waist, wearing a close-fitting black dress, and high open collar, with fur at the elbows, yellow undersleeves worked with brown lines and puffed with white, and a French hood with small veil. No gilding on the picture. Rich dark plain blue background. Panel, 27 in. by 21 in. Inscribed in capitals to the right of the head:—

MARIA REGINA
ANGLIA FRAN
CIA E HIBERNIA
ÆTATIS SUE 42
ANº DNI 1556.

Dr. Waagen says of this picture : ‘ Very true and careful.’



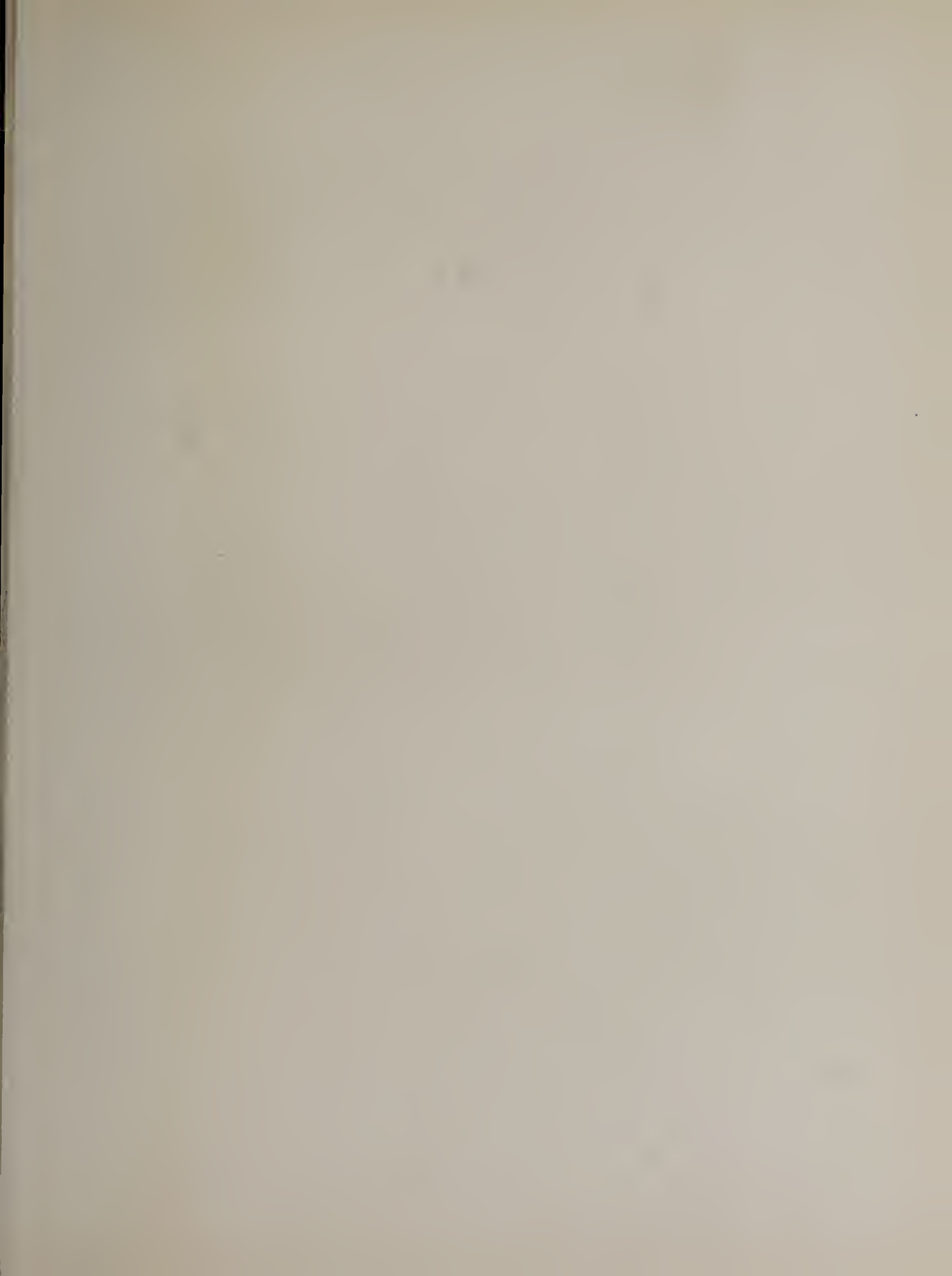
SIMILAR figure to this occurs in a picture at Althorp, representing Princess Mary seated by her father, with Somers, the jester, in attendance. Another picture of the Queen at Windsor Castle is very similar, but the hands are differently placed.

Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Aragon, born at Greenwich, February 8, 1516; succeeded July 6, 1553; crowned, November 30, 1553; died at St James's, November 17, 1558, and was buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster. She married,

July 25, 1554, Philip II., King of Spain, son of the Emperor Charles V.

‘No English sovereign ever ascended the throne with larger popularity than Mary Tudor. The country was eager to atone to her for her mother’s injuries ; and the instinctive loyalty of the English towards their natural sovereign was enhanced by the abortive efforts of Northumberland to rob her of her inheritance. She had reigned little more than five years, and she descended into the grave amidst curses deeper than the acclamations which had welcomed her accession. In that brief time she had swathed her name in the horrid epithet which will cling to it for ever ; and yet from the passions which in general tempt sovereigns into crime she was entirely free : to the time of her accession she had lived a blameless, and in many respects, a noble life ; and few men or women have lived less capable of doing knowingly a wrong thing.’¹

¹ Froude’s *History of England*, popular edition, vol. vi. p. 96.





EDWARD COURTENAY,

Twelfth Earl of Devonshire, called the White Rose of York.

BORN 1526.

DIED 1556.

Fainted in the style of Sir A. More, probably by himself.

No. 10.

EDWARD COURTENAY, TWELFTH EARL
OF DEVONSHIRE (CALLED THE
WHITE ROSE OF YORK).

BORN 1526, DIED 1556.

PAINTED IN THE STYLE OF SIR A. MORE, PROBABLY
BY HIMSELF.

The size of life, with bare head and full brown hair, seen more than half-length, turned somewhat to the left, rests his hands on the battlements of a wall between which he stands. His eyes are fixed on the spectator. Light forked beard, small ruff, plain black dress with white sleeves. The ruined tower of a circular castle is immediately behind him. Extremely well painted, and, if the work of an amateur, it is quite equal to the skilful works of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, half-brother to Lord Verulam, at Gorhambury, who likewise devoted himself to the art as a recreation at a somewhat later period. The picture belongs to the school of Sir Antonio More.¹ On the dark wall to the left, and in sloping letters according to the perspective of the surface on which it is supposed to be written, is the following:—

'En puer, ac insons et adhuc juvenilibus annis.

'Annos bis septem carcere clausus eram.

'Me pater his tenuit Vinculis, Que (sic) filia solvit,

'Sors mea sic tandem vertitur a Superis.'

Inscribed below, in the right-hand corner, 'E Corteney Comes Deuonie.' Panel, 41½ in. by 30 in.



EDWARD COURTENAY'S father, Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire (created Marquis of Exeter by Henry VIII.), was the son of Sir William Courtenay, who had married Princess Catherine, the youngest daughter of Edward IV. and

¹ Described by Walpole as at Woburn Abbey in 1762, and engraved for his *Anecdotes*. A copy of this picture, taken by Walker, of Margaret

sister of Queen Elizabeth, the wife of Henry VII. Henry Courtenay was therefore first cousin to Henry VIII., who loaded him with honours and estates, till in 1538 he began to suspect that his favourite was engaged in a conspiracy against him, when Courtenay, his wife, and son were committed to the Tower. Gertrude, Lady Exeter, his second wife, was a devout Catholic; she had remained the friend of Katherine of Aragon after the divorce, and viewed the suppression of the religious houses with horror. A correspondence between Courtenay and Cardinal Pole was suspected but not proved, but some evidences of treason were undoubtedly forthcoming, and Henry Courtenay was executed in 1538.

His wife and son remained in the Tower, Lady Exeter having as her companion in misfortune Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury (mother of Cardinal Pole); this lady was beheaded in 1541. Lady Exeter was released soon afterwards, but her son, Edward Courtenay, was detained a prisoner till 1553, having been in the Tower fifteen years. He had been one of the six persons exempted from release under the amnesty of Edward VI.

Queen Mary visited the Tower on her accession

Street, London, for the Earl of Devon, is now at Powderham Castle. In 1812 Henry Bone exhibited an enamel from this portrait at the Royal Academy. Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, on the authority of Strype, introduces Courtenay as a proficient artist. A short account of Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, written in a comparatively modern hand, is on a paper pasted on the back of the picture.

to the throne, and granted an interview to the four illustrious prisoners, the Duke of Norfolk, Bishop Gardner, the Duchess of Somerset, and Edward Courtenay, all of whom implored her favour on bended knees. She graciously raised and kissed them, declaring that they were 'her prisoners' and consequently free. A month later (September 1553) Courtenay was permitted to resume his title as Earl of Devonshire, and his attainder was reversed. At the coronation he carried the Sword of State, and was treated with great favour and consideration at the Court.

The question of the Queen's marriage was then agitating the country, and even before the release of Courtenay public opinion had fixed upon him as a suitable husband for Mary. In person he was handsome and attractive, cultivated in mind, and refined in manners. His mother clung to the old faith with devotion, and he himself adhered to it, though more coldly. The alternative proposed was extremely unpopular. The Emperor Charles v. had opened up negotiations for her marriage with his son Philip, and Mary, although attracted by Courtenay, was flattered by the idea of the Spanish match. The envoy of Charles adroitly inspired her with the idea that her sister Elizabeth, who was the hope of the Protestant party, might conspire against her, and Mary's jealousy was soon roused. The pretensions of Courtenay to the hand of the Queen were not overlooked by the wily ambassador. He perceived that the English Council

favoured him, and that although Mary herself affected to treat him as a dependant, he himself spoke openly of the marriage as a certainty, and assumed the airs of a royal prince. Mary, however, took the matter into her own hands; she announced that she would not marry a subject, but would decide for herself. This reply to the Speaker of the House of Commons was delivered in person, and the difficulties of the situation became extreme. A considerable party, alarmed by the prospect of the foreign alliance and a Papist Prince, were in favour of a marriage between Elizabeth and Courtenay, and an immediate proclamation in her favour. But this project had no support from the two principal persons concerned in it. Elizabeth cared nothing for Courtenay, and he was too timid or too indolent to act in the matter. The serious difficulty, says Froude, lay in Courtenay's character: 'he was too cowardly for a dangerous enterprise, too incapable for an intricate one, and his weak humour made men afraid to trust themselves to a person who, to save himself, might at any moment betray them.'¹

Wyatt's rebellion broke out in 1553, and was suppressed in the following March, when he incriminated both Courtenay and Elizabeth in the hope of saving his own life. He withdrew these accusations, which were completely unfounded, but the extreme likelihood of some complicity on their part could not be ignored, and Courtenay was sent back to the Tower six months after

¹ *Hist. of England*, vol. vi. p. 127.

his release. In the spring of 1555 he obtained permission to leave England on parole, and retired to Brussels; later in the year he prayed to be allowed to return to pay his respects to his mother and to the Queen, but his request was not granted. He then made his way to Venice, and there, in the following year (1556), he entertained the proposals, made to him by certain of the exiled noblemen who had plotted against Mary, to return to England and put himself at the head of their party. The agent employed to sound him, Henry Killigrew, reported that he had listened favourably to these overtures; but any serious intentions he may have had in this direction were frustrated by a sudden attack of ague fever, caught among the lagoons of Venice, which put an end to his life at Padua, in May 1556.

The English Resident at Venice, Peter Vannes, wrote a detailed account of his last hours to the Queen. He died in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, and would have received the last rites, but death supervened before he could do so. Rumours of poison were circulated, but Vannes took the precaution to have the body examined, and testified that they were groundless. Courtenay never recovered the effect of a youth spent in imprisonment. The reaction on gaining his liberty cost him dear, and his reputation was that of a vain and dissolute man. He had considerable cultivation, and translated an Italian theological treatise into English which was supposed to have tendencies to the Reformed doctrines, and by which he hoped to conciliate Edward VI.

He is also said to have been an artist of some merit. But he is principally remembered as a handsome and agreeable youth (the French ambassador styled him 'le plus beau et le plus agréable gentilhomme d'Angleterre') who by an accident of birth very nearly ascended a throne, but failing to obtain the foremost place, and having no ability and little ambition, easily stepped out of sight and was forgotten except as a name.

Had he returned at the invitation of his fellow-exiles, he would have been a clog on their projects, and could scarcely have escaped the fate of a common conspirator. He had not the stuff for adventure, and in the times in which he lived a man was not likely to get that which for want of resolution he failed to grasp.

No. 63.

SIR EDWARD GORGES.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

To the waist, life size ; face three-quarters to the left, youthful countenance, smooth cheeks, slight beard and moustache ; wearing an open plain square-cut collar showing the neck, a buff coat and sleeves, and a black steel gorget. A large pearl is attached to his ear. Inscribed at the top, towards the left, 'Ætas, 37' ; and in red letters, on the opposite side, 'Perdydos.' On the back of the panel these words have been repeated in chalk, with the addition of the date 1597. Panel, 21 in. by 16½ in.



It is somewhat difficult to identify this personage, as there is no contemporaneous indication to denote when the person represented had attained the age of thirty-seven.

'It may possibly represent Edward, one of the sons of Sir William Gorges, knight, of Charlton Manor, Wraxall, and Winifred Budockshed, of St. Bude, Devon. His brother, Arthur Gorges, of Chelsea, was knighted in 1597, the year written on the back of this panel. A letter, written by their mother after her husband's death in 1584, still extant among the Additional MSS. of the British Museum, dated from "My lodgings by Russell House this VI. of April," says, "I lye in an od corner of my Lady Russells."

'One or more portraits of members of the Gorges family might, through the Bruges, be expected to appear

in this collection, owing to intermarriages with the Clintons. Elizabeth Clinton, daughter of Henry, second Earl of Lincoln, and niece of Frances Clinton, Lady Chandos, married Sir Arthur Gorges, and their daughter, Elizabeth Gorges, married her cousin Theophilus, fourth Earl of Lincoln, who died in 1667, without leaving children.'

It was at the house of her cousin, Lady Elizabeth Gorges, that the unfortunate Elizabeth Bruges, Lady Kennedy, found shelter. (See p. 318)

No. 78.

SIR JOSCELINE PERCY.

BORN 1578, DIED 1631.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

The size of life, to the waist, within an oval. Face very youthful, and turned in three-quarters towards the right. Black dress and blue scarf, tied in a knot on his right shoulder, and powdered with golden letters. Short brown pointed beard and moustaches; full lace ruff, many folds deep, and showing part of the neck. A fine, clear, and highly-finished picture. Panel, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 17 in.



EVENTH son of Henry Percy, eighth Earl of Northumberland; associated with his brother Sir Charles in the Earl of Essex's insurrection, for which he afterwards received the Queen's pardon. He was never married.

SIR RICHARD BINGHAM.

BORN 1528, DIED 1598.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

Half-length figure, smaller than life, the face turned in three-quarters to the right, with dark hair, bareheaded. Light admitted from the right side. Small white square collar, with six tassels on each side. In a suit of chain armour, with gorget and crimson jacket tapering to the waist. Right hand on hip, and his left rests on pommel of the sword. Inscribed in left-hand corner, 'A.D. 1564. Ætatis 36. Sir Rich^d Bynham.' Canvas, 22 in. by 19 in.



THIRD son of Richard Bingham, of Melcombe-Bingham, Dorsetshire, by his wife Alice, daughter of Thomas Coker. He was trained to arms from his youth, and served in an expedition to Scotland in the year Henry VIII. died (1547), being then nineteen years of age. During the reign of Mary he fought abroad with the Spaniards against the French at St. Quentin, and in the early years of Elizabeth with the Venetians and Spaniards; taking service under Don John of Austria against the Turks, he was present at the battle of Lepanto. Soon afterwards he was in the Low Countries, and sent thence despatches to Burghley regarding the struggle with Spain. He had by this time acquired a considerable reputation for his prowess both by sea and land, and when a formidable insurrection, headed by the Earl

of Desmond, broke out in Ireland in 1579, Bingham joined the English contingent under Sir William Pelham in the thankless task of repressing it. The whimsical orders given by the Queen (who alternately urged her commanders to suppress such disturbances at all hazards, and then withdrew her support when it was most needed) rendered the task peculiarly difficult. Bingham was, however, a subordinate officer, and he and his friend Sir Fulke Greville were in their element in such warfare, and occupied themselves in capturing the Earl's supplies of *aqua vitæ*, overturning the ecclesiastical baggage of the Pope's Legate, or, at the end of the day's work, climbing a crag to fetch an eagle's nest, while the older members of the expedition gathered cockles for supper.¹

The execution done among the peasants by the trained soldiery was terrible. Everywhere fire and sword desolated the land. The Spanish intrigues, however, continued, and were a constant source of danger. In September 1580, the English fleet was ordered to Smerwick, on the Kerry coast, but a gale arising, Bingham, who commanded the *Swiftsure*, became separated from the rest, and arrived alone at his destination. With dauntless courage, and in the face of the greatest dangers, he remained at his post. Lord Grey de Wilton, the new Deputy, came to his relief accompanied by a small force, which numbered among its officers Edmund Spenser and Walter Raleigh. Smerwick surrendered, and the

¹ Froude's *History of England*, vol. xi. p. 225.

Spanish and Italian commanders, who pleaded that they had no commissions, but were acting in defence of their religion, were executed. The slaughter was horrible in the town, and many women suffered. In all six hundred bodies were laid out on the sands. Bingham wrote to the Earl of Leicester that Grey had 'most worthily achieved the enterprise' and had 'nobly and liberally dealt with all sorts,' meaning that plunder was freely distributed. Grey was an honourable man, and somewhat of a Puritan, but he thought he was doing his duty in these wholesale massacres. 'They never ceased while there lived one' was the rule in the camps in which Bingham served. In 1584 Bingham was made Governor of Connaught under Lord Deputy Perrot. He administered justice with sufficient fairness to satisfy both Irish and English, till, on the rebellion breaking out in 1586, his iron hand was felt. As usual, money, ammunition, and reinforcements were wanting. The Deputy did not believe in the danger, or could not meet it. The Irish were reinforced by three thousand Scots; Bingham had only a handful of men, and he dared not attack them in the open. He fell upon them at night and drove them before him in the darkness, but they slipped away and he lost their traces. He was, however, a master in the art of irregular warfare, and, when they least expected it, was upon them again. On the banks of the Moy they were cut down like a flock of sheep. Bingham gained the great success of his life on the morning of September 22nd, 1586, on the same day and

in the same hour in which Sir Philip Sidney lay mortally wounded in the arms of Sir William Russell on the field of Zutphen.

For the ten following years Perrot, the Lord Deputy, and Bingham were in perpetual collision. Perrot complained of the harshness of Bingham's rule, and for a time he was recalled from Ireland. Two years later he returned to his post, and issued orders that all Spaniards found in Ireland should be hanged. He thus rid the country, so he boasted, of over one thousand of the enemy. Another complaint from Perrot caused Bingham to hurry to England to defend himself, but not having previously obtained leave to quit his post he was sent to the Fleet Prison. When O'Neill's rebellion broke out in 1598, Bingham was sent back as Marshal of Ireland with five thousand men. He was regarded as the man most experienced in Irish affairs by Bacon who wrote to urge Essex¹ to be guided by his advice. Bingham had scarcely, however, assumed his new command when he died at Dublin in the same year. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where an inscription, prefaced by the words 'To the glory of the Lord of Hosts,' records his career.

He married Sarah, daughter of John Heigham, but left no son. His nephew succeeded him, and is the ancestor of the present line of the Earls of Lucan.

¹ Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex (No. 50, p. 289).

No. 15.

PORTRAIT OF A LADY AND A BOY

(Erroneously called Jeanne D'Albret, Queen of Navarre,
and her son, afterwards Henry IV. of France).

BY A. BRONZINO.

Half-length figure, the size of life, seen in full face, wearing a large radiating lace ruff, which fits close to the cheek, with yellow hair, raised high in Spanish fashion, resting her left hand on the boy's head, and holding his right in her other hand. Both figures look at the spectator. The boy's head is very near the bottom of the picture. Neither the costume nor the features suit this Queen of Navarre. The picture is not even French in character. Metal, 34½ in. by 28½ in.



JEANNE D'ALBRET, born 1528, succeeded to the kingdom of Navarre ; was a steadfast supporter of the Reformed religion ; left a widow 1562, and died 1572. Her son was born 1553 ; succeeded to the Crown of France 1589 ; and was assassinated in 1610.

QUEEN MARY I. AND HER HUSBAND,
PHILIP II. OF SPAIN.

BY LUCAS DE HEERE.

Small, thin-long figure in a square, gloomy apartment, gazed with
astonishment of red and green marble. Through a small, square casement
window in the centre is seen a distant view of St. Paul's; and the
ruins of the Temple. A large cushion fills the sill of the window. On either
side is a carved or carved-shaped chair, with a square back and gilt
rails, ornamented by a canopy of white velvet with a continued
field of roses. That is the left, facing the spectator, bears the coat
of Spain, while the one to the right, seen sideways, being placed
against a different wall of the apartment, displays the arms of England
in a fronton and wreath of flowers in gold; but without any
heraldic suggestion. The Queen is seated, and turned somewhat to
the left, holding a gold vase in her right hand, and her given in the
left. Her eyes are fixed on the spectator. She wears a deep blue
silk dress, open in front, showing a rich-gold skirt of gold stuff,
decorated with a white cross-pattern, having a long pendant cord
of pearls and jewels hanging from her waist. Philip stands by the side
of his chair, resting his right hand on the rail of it, and holding a
glass in the left. He wears a black cap, a short black dress and mantle,
with blue-silken, gold-gilt sleeves and hose. The Garter, of a faded
blue, is seen on left knee, and a diminutive Tabor d'or is suspended
by a slender gold chain round his neck. Two very small dogs, with
long ears and head or bell-shaped round their necks, creep at the
Queen's feet. The floor is composed of carpets or footstools, and the
walls, here as elsewhere, show. The heads of the figures are com-
paratively large, and the legs of Philip are remarkably diminutive.
The ornaments are profusely gilded, but no gilding upon the jewellery.
The inscription in gold capitals on the dark wall in the centre,
above the window, may be read in cursive, as follows:—*'Anne 1555
et anno Imperatoris Philippi et Mariae Dei gratia Regis et Reginae
Angliae, Hispaniarum, Franciae, Navarrae, Siciliae, Jerusalem et Hierusalem,
Fidis Defensorum, Archiducum Austriae, Ducum Burgundiae, Mediolani
et Brabantiae, Comitis Hassiae, Flandriae et Tirolis. Quarta et
Quinta.'* Panel, 41 in. by 24 in.



QUEEN MARY I.,
And her Husband,
PHILIP II. OF SPAIN.

By Lucas de Heere.



HIS picture is particularly mentioned by Sir Frederic Madden in a foot-note to page clxi of an introductory memoir to the *Household Book of the Princess Mary, daughter of Henry Eighth, afterwards Queen Mary*, London, 1830, and is also referred to in Walpole's *Anecdotes*, p. 141, note.

In reference to the small dogs, it may be observed that in Queen Mary's privy purse expenses, in July 1538, when she was Princess, occurs this entry:—'Item, given to Sir Bryan Tuke's servant bringing a couple of little fair hounds to my Lady's Grace, 5s.' See page 73 of Sir Frederic Madden's edition.

Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Aragon, was born at Greenwich, February 8th, 1516; succeeded July 6th, 1553; was crowned November 30th, 1553; died at St. James's November 17th, 1558, and was buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster.

Philip, son of the Emperor Charles v., was born 1527. His first wife was Mary of Portugal. He married Mary¹ of England 1554; and finally quitted this country in 1555. He died 1598.

The following extract is taken from Froude's *History of England*, popular edition, vol. viii. p. 424:—

'The most important of the national characteristics were combined in the person of Philip II. The energy, the high-mettled spirit, the humour, the romance, the dash and power of the Spanish character had no place in him. He was slow, hesitating, and in common matters uncertain. If not deficient in personal courage,

¹ For notice of Queen Mary I. see p. 407.

he was without military taste or military ambition. But he had few vices. During his marriage with Mary Tudor, he indulged, it is said, in some forbidden pleasures; but he had no natural tendencies to excess, and if he did not forsake his faults in this way, he was forsaken by them. He was moderate in his habits, careful, business-like, and usually kind and conciliatory. He could under no circumstances have been a great man; but with other opportunities he might have passed muster among sovereigns as considerably better than the average of them: he might have received credit for many negative virtues, and a conscientious application to the common duties of his office. He was one of those limited but not ill-meaning men to whom religion furnishes usually a healthy principle of action, and who are ready and eager to submit to its authority. In the unfortunate conjuncture at which he was set to reign, what ought to have guided him into good became the source of those actions which have made his name infamous. With no broad intelligence to test or correct his superstitions, he gave prominence, like the rest of his countrymen, to those particular features of his creed which would be of smallest practical value to him. He saw in his position and in his convictions a call from Providence to restore through Europe the shaking fabric of the Church, and he lived to show that the most cruel curse which can afflict the world is the tyranny of ignorant conscientiousness, and that there is no crime too dark for a devotee to perpetrate under the seeming sanction of his creed.'





CHARLES BRANDON,
Duke of Suffolk, K.G.,
And his third wife Mary Tudor, Queen of France,
and sister to Henry VIII.

Painter unknown.

No. 2.

CHARLES BRANDON, DUKE OF SUFFOLK,
K.G., AND HIS 3RD WIFE, MARY TUDOR,
QUEEN OF FRANCE, AND SISTER
TO HENRY VIII.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

A tall, square picture. Figures standing side by side, and seen to the waist. The Queen wearing the French hood, holds in her right hand an emblematic device composed of the winged caduceus of Mercury rising from an artichoke surmounted by a cross-bar like an heraldic 'label.' Their left hands are joined. The Duke wears the collar of the Garter over his richly furred mantle. A curtain forms the background. No gilding on the picture. Panel, 24½ in. by 21½ in.



PURCHASED for £535, 10s. by the
Duke of Bedford at the Strawberry
Hill sale in 1842.

Horace Walpole thus describes the
picture in his account of Strawberry
Hill: 'Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Mary,
Queen of France. This picture was Lord Granville's.
Kent designed the frame. The picture had before
been at the Earl of Westmoreland's, at Apthorpe.'

For notice of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, see
p. 426.

No. 3

CHARLES BRANDON, DUKE OF
SUFFOLK, K.G.

DIED 1545.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

Represented at a much more advanced age than in No. 2. Seated nearly facing the spectator, in a square-backed chair; seen to the knee. Wearing a plain black cap. White beard, cropped short; broad facing of fur to outer robe. Collar of the Order of the Garter. Dark glove on his right hand; holding a bunch of pansies and pinks in the left. The light admitted from the right. The knobs on the chair are richly ornamented. Panel, 34½ in. by 29½ in.



AN old copy of this picture is at Longleat. Another, from the Manor House, Southwick, North Hants, is in the National Portrait Gallery. It has also been engraved by E. Scriven in *Lodge's Portraits*, pl. xiii., but showing less of the right hand than is seen in the picture.

Charles Brandon, who through the favour of Henry VIII. was created a Duke, and married a Queen, was the son of the standard-bearer of Henry VII. on Bosworth Field, and had been the early friend and companion of the young Prince Henry. The exact date of his birth is uncertain, but he is supposed to have been about five years older than his royal master. He strangely resembled Henry VIII. both in person and disposition, and he adapted himself with great skill to the caprices, and entered with equal zest into the pursuits, of the young king. By the year 1512 he had been advanced to

several important posts in the royal household, and by reason of his guardianship of Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of John Grey, Viscount L'Isle, he obtained that title, alleging that he had entered into a contract of marriage with the young Viscountess. As a matter of fact, Elizabeth Grey was not his wife, and on coming of age she refused to marry him. He managed, however, to retain the coveted title, and under the name of Viscount L'Isle led an army into France in 1513. He distinguished himself at Tournay and at Therouenne; while at the latter place he opened up communications with Margaret of Savoy, the daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, with a view to a marriage between them. The King pleaded his cause in person, although he could not but be aware that Brandon bore the name of another lady to whom he affected to consider himself pledged. At a later period Henry wrote to the Emperor complaining of the reports of a projected marriage between Brandon (who had been created Duke of Suffolk in February 1514) and Margaret of Savoy. In the following October Suffolk proceeded to France to take part in the festivities which were held in celebration of the marriage of Mary, the sister of Henry VIII. and Louis XII., King of France. Mary was young and beautiful, and it is probable that she had been attracted by her brother's favourite before leaving England to become the bride of the old and decrepit King; for on the death of Louis, three months after the marriage, rumour at once designated Suffolk as her probable

second husband. On the accession of Francis I., Suffolk was sent on a special embassy of congratulation to the new King, who startled him by saying with some abruptness in a private audience which took place after the formal reception: 'My lord of Suffolk, there is a bruit that you are come here to marry the Queen, your master's sister.' Mary had confessed to the King that this project had been arranged between them, and Francis promised to plead on their behalf with Henry. Although the latter professed extreme anger at the presumption of Suffolk, he secretly desired the alliance, and Wolsey was doing his best to smooth the obstacles raised by the English nobles, who regarded Suffolk as a mere upstart. The King, however, played his part too well; Mary feared lest her happiness should be sacrificed to the considerations he pretended to advance, and prevailed upon Suffolk to consent to a secret marriage in Paris. The King's displeasure now became real. There was, however, one way of modifying it, and to this they resorted, not, as may be supposed, without regret. Mary had considerable wealth, and she consented to pay back by yearly instalments the sums expended by Henry in connection with her marriage with the French King. These amounted to £24,000, and plate and jewels were added besides as a peace-offering. For a time they lived under a cloud, which would, no doubt, have been deeper had all the circumstances which came to light some years later been known. For it is certain that Suffolk when he married

Mary had already two wives, one Margaret Mortymer, herself a Brandon, from whom he had contrived to disentangle himself under the plea of cousinship, and a certain Ann Brown, whose daughter Mary he eventually placed under the care of the Princess who had, fortunately for herself, escaped being his wife, Margaret of Savoy. He applied for and obtained a Bull from the Pope, Clement VII., for the dissolution of his marriage with Margaret Mortymer, but there do not appear to have been any formalities attendant on the dismissal of poor Ann Brown. It is probable that had these ladies been of higher station, and surrounded by powerful friends, they would not have been treated with so little ceremony; but the fact that little notice was taken of his previous marriages, and that Henry's anger was mitigated without much difficulty, is curiously illustrative of the morals of the Court of that day.

In 1520 Suffolk went with the King to the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and when, two years later, Charles v. visited England, both the King and his Imperial guest dined with Brandon at his house in Southwark. His military exploits at this time brought him no credit. He commanded an army in France, and marched upon Paris. The winter set in, and the troops suffered severely. Brandon, though personally brave in the field, had no knowledge of the art of war, and was perplexed and discouraged by difficulties of this nature. Without waiting for orders, he disbanded his troops, and allowed them to return home.

The false and treacherous side of Brandon's nature is exemplified in his conduct to Wolsey, who had stood by him at the most perilous moment of his suit for the hand of Mary. When Cardinal Campeggio came to England to adjudicate in the matter of the divorce of Katherine of Aragon, the Duke insinuated that Wolsey was working in her favour, and thus fanned the suspicions which had already arisen in the King's mind. When the Court broke up, it was obvious that the fate of Katherine was decided, and Suffolk coarsely boasted that the days of Cardinals were over in England; but Wolsey reminded him in dignified language that it was to himself, a Cardinal, that Suffolk owed the head on his shoulders. The old minister was destined to fall: Anne Boleyn was his enemy, and the Duke of Suffolk was plotting for his ruin. A quaint woodcut in Cavendish's *Life of Wolsey* represents the scene described by Shakespeare,¹ when the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk require the surrender of the Great Seal from the Cardinal, and he refuses till they had obtained the King's authority for their demand. The Cardinal immediately prepared to retire to his house at Esher, and his servants are seen in the print to be taking 'an account of his stuff' previous to his departure. It was at this moment in his career that Sir John Russell brought him the 'ring of gold and turkis,' and the message of good-will from the King which proved so welcome to the disgraced and unhappy man.

¹ *Henry VIII.* Act III. Sc. ii.

In 1532 Suffolk accompanied Henry to Calais on the occasion of the interchange of visits between the French and English Kings at Calais and Boulogne, which has been already touched upon in the notice of the life of Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln. The ungracious task of conveying the news to Katherine of Aragon of the King's marriage to Anne Boleyn was confided to him, and not long afterwards he was appointed High Steward at the coronation of the new Queen. A few weeks later his wife, 'the French Queen,' died. Her eldest daughter, Lady Frances Brandon, was the wife of Henry Grey, Marquess of Dorset (afterwards created Duke of Suffolk), and the mother of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, whose claim to the throne was that of being great-niece to Henry VIII.

Suffolk did not long remain a widower. Three months after the death of his wife he married Catherine, daughter of Lady Willoughby, an heiress, whose wardship had been granted him four years before. His next embassy to Queen Katherine took place shortly after his re-marriage, for in a letter to his mother-in-law, Lady Willoughby, he expresses some creditable disinclination to fulfil the commands of the King, and dismiss the household of the injured Katherine. He carried out this part of the instructions, but failed in effecting the removal of the Queen herself to the Isle of Ely, which he had been ordered to bring about. Nine years later he was still the chosen instrument for the cruel purposes of the King. In 1542 he conveyed the

condemned Queen Catherine Howard to the Tower prior to her execution. Before the close of his career he saw another campaign, this time a more successful one. He was present at the siege of Boulogne, and entered that town in triumph. Almost his last act was to stand as godfather at the christening of Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton (No. 64, page 258).

On the 24th of August 1545 he expired, and was buried at Windsor at the charge of the King.

No. 59.

CATHERINE HOWARD, COUNTESS OF
SALISBURY.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

Seen nearly to the waist, figure turned towards the left; circular yellow and grey lace ruff, fitting close to the face. Her dress is cut round, and bordered with yellow lace. White sleeve embroidered with gay colours. A very well painted picture, in characteristic costume of the period. Panel, 21½ in. by 16½ in.



YOUNGEST daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Suffolk (No. 117, see p. 263), and of Katherine Knevit, Countess of Suffolk (No. 118, see p. 332), sister to Frances, Countess of Essex (who became notorious for her participation in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury), and aunt to Anne Carr, Countess of Bedford.

In 1608 Catherine married William Cecil, second

Earl of Salisbury, whose character is thus drawn by Clarendon: 'He had been born and bred in Court, and had the advantage of a descent from a father¹ and a grandfather² who had been wise men and great ministers of state in the eyes of Christendom; whose wisdom and virtues died with them, and their children only inherited their titles. He had been admitted of the Council to King James; from which time he continued so obsequious to the Court, that he never failed in over-acting all that he was required to do. No act of power was ever proposed which he did not advance, and execute his part with the utmost vigour. No man so great a tyrant in his country, or was less swayed by any motives of justice or honour. He was a man of no words, except in hunting or hawking. In matters of state and council he always concurred in what was proposed for the King, and cancelled and repaired all those transgressions by concurring in all that was proposed against him, as soon as any such propositions were made. Yet, when the King went to York, he likewise attended upon his Majesty, and at that distance seemed to have recovered some courage, and concurred in all counsels which were taken to undeceive the people, and to make the proceedings of the Parliament odious to all the world. But on a sudden he caused his horses to attend him out of the town, and having placed fresh ones at a distance, he fled back to London, with the expedition such men use when they are most afraid; and never

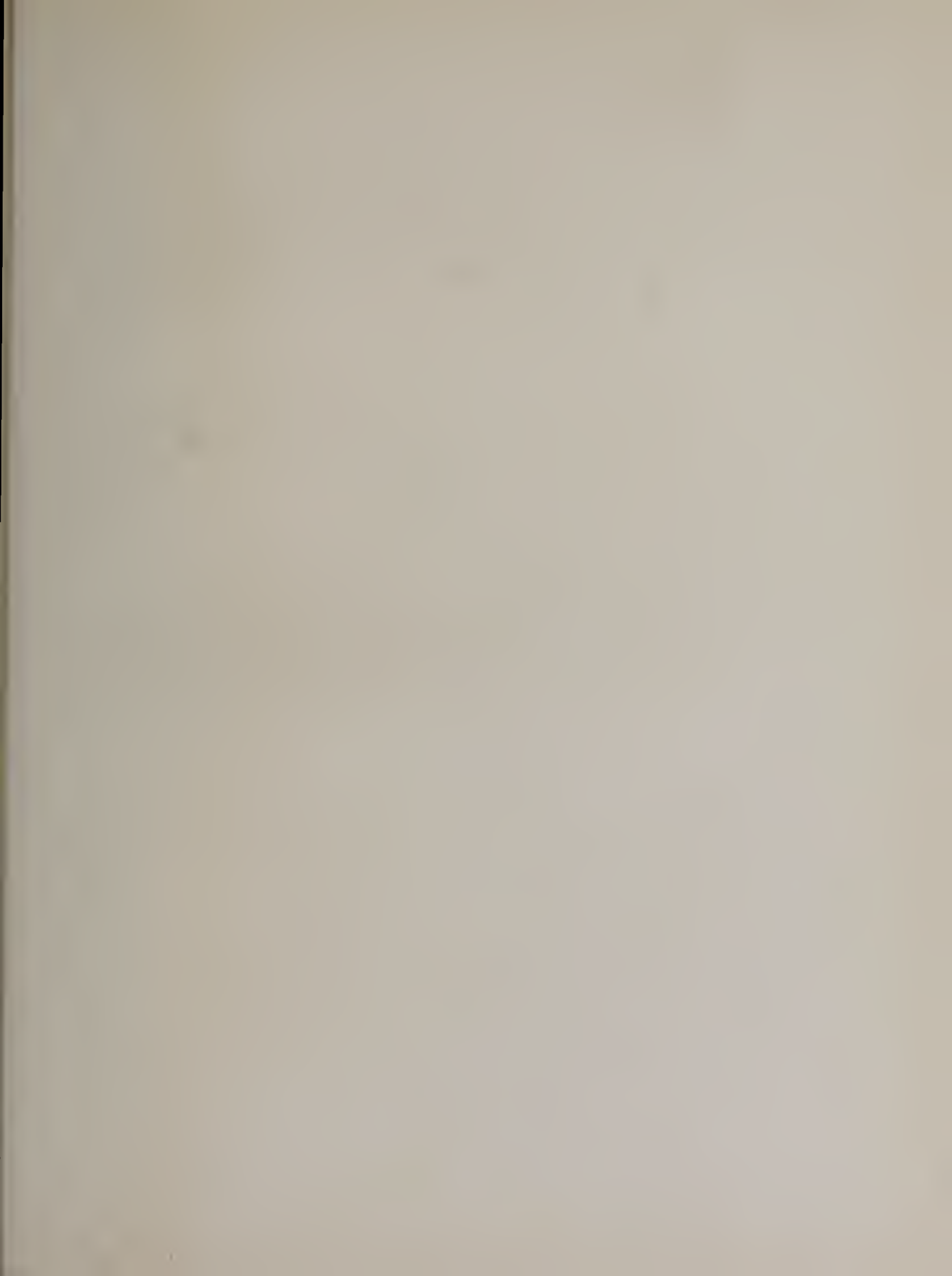
¹ Lord Salisbury (No. 52).

² Lord Burghley (No. 49).

desired to do anything that was required of him ; and when the war was ended, and Cromwell had put down the house of Peers, he got himself to be chosen a member of the house of commons ; and sat with them as of their own body, and was esteemed accordingly.'

He died in 1668, leaving eight sons and five daughters, of whom Lady Anne, born in 1612, was married to Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland (No. 148). 'Fortune,' says Osborne,¹ 'did some years afterwards allot Lord Northumberland's son, Lord Percy, a wife out of the family of Salisbury, whose blood, the father said, would not mingle with his in a basin, so averse was he from it.'

¹ *Memoirs of the Peers of James I.*, p. 488.





LADY ELIZABETH FITZ-GERALD,

Countess of Lincoln.

BORN 1528.

DIED 1589.

By a French Artist of the School of Clouet.

No. 25.

LADY ELIZABETH FITZ-GERALD,
COUNTESS OF LINCOLN.

BORN 1528, DIED 1589.

BY A FRENCH ARTIST OF THE SCHOOL OF CLOUET.

To the waist ; face seen in three-quarters turned towards the left ; small yellow lace ruff, fitting close to the cheek, light brown hair, close red cap decorated with pearls. A cross suspended on the neck. Black dress, trimmed square, and ornamented with grey braids and white puffs. A youthful, pleasing countenance. Plain dark background. The picture is French in character, and resembles some of the early portraits of Queen Elizabeth, especially one in the National Portrait Gallery, and also the profiles on the coinage. It was probably painted about the year 1560. Panel, 17 in. by 13 in.



LIZABETH FITZ-GERALD (better known as the 'Fair Geraldine') was the second daughter of Gerald Fitz-Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, by his second wife, Lady Elizabeth Grey, fourth daughter of Thomas, Marquess of Dorset, granddaughter to Elizabeth Woodville and first cousin to Henry VIII. The Earl of Kildare was the head of the Geraldines, and his sister had married the Earl of Ormonde, of the rival clan of the Butlers ; but the old hereditary feud between the families broke out with increased violence notwithstanding the alliance, the Countess of Ormonde becoming the bitter and active enemy of her brother. Kildare alternately attacked and allied him-

self to 'the wild Irish,' and, finally, driven to desperation by the manœuvres of his enemies, endeavoured to excite his Irish allies to invade the Pale. His intrigues being suspected, he was committed to the Tower, where he died in 1534.

Elizabeth was born at Maynooth, and came to England the year before her father's death, after which event she and her mother took up their abode at Beaumanoir, in Leicestershire, the seat of her uncle, Lord Leonard Grey. When about twelve years old she entered the household of her cousin, Princess Mary, at Hunsdon, the Princess then being grown up, but living in retirement. It was at Hunsdon that Elizabeth was first seen by Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, who was then twenty-four years of age, and had been already married eight years to Lady Frances, daughter of John Vere, Earl of Oxford. This marriage may be supposed to have been one of mutual affection, if, as seems probable, the verses written by Surrey entitled 'Complaint of the absence of her lover being upon the sea' were intended for an address by Lady Surrey to her husband, in which she speaks of the happy dream she has of his return, and of finding him once more at home and playing with his 'little son.' The son here spoken of (if the conjecture be correct) is Thomas, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, who was born in 1536, four years previous to Surrey's visit to Hunsdon. It is certain that Surrey commemorated his meeting with Geraldine (as he called her) in a sonnet in which he alludes to the

descent of her family from the Geraldine of Florence, her Irish blood, and her mother's royal ancestors :—

‘From tender years in Britain doth she rest
With King's child : where she tasteth costly food.
Hunsdon did first present her to mine eye :
Bright is her hue, and Geraldine she hight.’

This sonnet is entitled ‘Description and praise of his love Geraldine,’ and the many love-poems that follow have been supposed to be all addressed to her, but of this there is no proof.

In the poem quoted above he speaks of a further meeting at Hampton Court, where she was in attendance on Queen Catherine Howard, and it ends with the somewhat ambiguous line—

‘Windsor, alas ! doth chase me from her sight.’

Surrey, who had probably travelled in Italy, and was an admirer of Petrarch, no doubt turned his sonnets in praise of some beautiful but almost unknown lady, for the words, ‘Happy is he that can obtain thy love,’ seem to imply that he had himself no expectation of winning her affections. Drayton, in his *Heroicall Epistle*, published in 1578 (thirty years after the death of the unfortunate Surrey, but during the lifetime of the Fair Geraldine and her second husband), interweaves these allusions in a skilful and charming manner. The *Epistle* is supposed to be addressed by Surrey to the lady of his love from Italy ; in it he recounts his mystic vision in the mirror of Cornelius Agrippa, a famous magician. He sees the Fair Geraldine lying on her couch sick and

weary, in her hand she holds a small volume of his own poems, her eyes brighten and her cheek burns as she reads the ode he addressed to her, then the vision fades slowly from his sight. This legend is repeated by Sir Walter Scott in *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, Cantos vi. xvi. xx.

In 1594 a writer named Nashe enlarged the collection of these romances, and represents Surrey as challenging all comers who ventured to dispute the supreme claims of the Fair Geraldine among the beauties of the day; but none of these stories have any foundation in fact.

Such events as are known to have befallen her are singularly unromantic. If, as has been conjectured, she was fourteen years of age when she left Hunsdon, and passed into the service of Catherine Howard at Hampton, she could only have remained one year with the Queen, for at the age of fifteen she married Sir Anthony Browne, a man of sixty, and high in the favour of the King. The extreme poverty of her own family can alone account for a match so unsuitable as regards the difference of age; for although Sir Anthony was much respected by his compeers, it is not probable that he gained the love which Surrey had prophesied would make a man happy. Henry VIII. had loaded him with honours and possessions: Battle Abbey was granted him (where he razed to the ground the church, chapter-house, and the cloisters); the Priory of St. Mary Overy,¹ in Southwark; and the estate of Cowdray, where he added to the magnificent mansion which had been already built

¹ Now St. Saviour's.

by the Earl of Southampton. During the last illness of Henry VIII., Browne undertook with 'good courage and conscience' to tell the King of his approaching end. Henry made him one of his executors, and a guardian to Princess Elizabeth and Edward VI., the latter of whom he accompanied (as Master of the Horse) on his entry into London. Browne did not long survive his old master. On May 6, 1548, he expired at Byfleet, in Surrey. His wife was thus left a young widow; her two children had died in infancy, and she began life once more at the age of twenty-two. The unfortunate and headstrong Surrey was no more. He had been beheaded for treason in the last year of the King's life. After an interval of four years she married, as his third wife, Edward, Earl of Lincoln, Lord High Admiral of England (No. 24, p. 323). In 1584 he died, and then began a long bitter dispute about money between her and her stepson, Henry, second Earl of Lincoln, who protested that she had influenced his father to leave her an unduly large portion of his estates. She appears to have been a woman of ability in the conduct of business, and much trusted in that capacity by her second husband. She died five years later, in 1589. Her name has been associated with a romance which rested on the slightest foundations in fact, and the praise and blame which have been variously awarded to her are due to the Fair Geraldine, the heroine of fiction, and not to Elizabeth Fitz-Gerald, the prudent and possibly over-careful wife of Browne and of Lincoln.

MARGARET RUSSELL, COUNTESS
OF CUMBERLAND.

BORN 1560, DIED 1616.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

A bust picture, the size of life ; face seen in three-quarters to the left. High black dress. Close-fitting yellow-jewelled cap or caul on her head. Dark brown hair. Plain large ruff, close to the cheek, and a square-cut gauze collar beneath it. Three rows of pearls suspended in front of her black dress ; rich jewel pendant from her neck between the gauze collar. Panel, 20½ in. by 15 in.¹



MARGARET RUSSELL, Countess of Cumberland, was the youngest daughter of Francis, second Earl of Bedford, and mother of the celebrated Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, whose Diary has been already quoted in the notice of her mother's sister, the Countess of Warwick (No. 43, p. 314). When only five years of age Margaret was betrothed to the young Lord Clifford, who was two years older than herself, and on the death of the boy's father, Henry, second Earl of Cumberland, in 1569, Francis, Earl of

¹ There is a striking full-length portrait of this lady, with her husband and two sons, in the large family picture at Skipton Castle, the residence of Lord Hothfield. It was painted for her daughter, the Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, as a memorial. A portrait, to the waist, of the Countess of Cumberland, painted in 1585, when she was 25, is at Gorhambury, and bears a close resemblance to that in the large picture at Skipton Castle.



MARGARET RUSSELL,

Countess of Cumberland.

BORN 1560.

DIED 1616.

Painter unknown.

Bedford, her father, obtained the wardship of the young Earl of Cumberland, and he passed his early years with the family of his future wife at Chenies and Woburn.

The account of her mother's early years is thus given by the Countess of Dorset, some reminiscences of her own childhood being interwoven with it: 'The blessed and religious lady, Margaret Russell, was born about the 6th or 7th day of July 1560, in her father's house at Exeter, which house was once a nunnery; and by reason that her mother Margaret, Countess of Bedford, died of the smallpox in Woburn House, when she was but a year old, she, the then little lady, Margaret Russell, was by her father sent to her mother's sister, Mrs. Alice Elmers, of Lilford, in Northamptonshire, to be bred up there for some seven years: where also was bred up with them in her childhood for some time this Lady Margaret's only child that lived any time, the Lady Anne Clifford, which caused that mother and daughter ever after to love a country life the better, they being both there seasoned with the grounds of goodness and religion; and from thence this Lady Margaret Russell, when she was about eight years old, was brought home, to live in her father's house, under the government of her mother-in-law, till she came to be married.'

On the 24th of June 1577, the marriage took place between Margaret Russell and George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland, the bride being then seventeen years of age and the bridegroom nineteen. Queen Elizabeth

was present in person, for, as Anne Clifford records, the Earl's father had married as his first wife the Queen's cousin, Lady Eleanor Brandon, youngest daughter of Charles, Duke of Suffolk, and Mary, the French Queen (No. 2, see p. 425).

For the next eight years Margaret and her husband resided at Skipton Castle with his mother, or at Brougham Castle, in Westmoreland, except during a short interval when she went with her father, the Earl of Bedford, to Buxton Well for the recovery of her health. Her marriage at this period was far from happy; the Earl was constantly at Court, fascinated by a certain lady whose name has not been disclosed, and neglecting his fragile wife, whose ill-health was the result of her inward suffering and distress of mind. It was at this time (about 1586) that the Earl of Cumberland undertook the first of those voyages of discovery, combined with privateer warfare against the Spaniards, which became the passion of his later life. He returned in the following year to find his wife pale, worn, and fast sinking into consumption. Her sister, Lady Warwick, tended her with great affection, and her two little sons were a source of pride and joy to her, but nothing could atone for the absence and neglect of the husband, to whom she was still so devotedly attached. His return and increasing kindness revived her spirit, and her happiness was further heightened by the birth of a daughter in 1590.

But before this event took place a strange foreboding of future trouble seems to have taken possession

of her spirit. Her daughter says of her that 'she was of such an elevated mind to all goodness as any may truly say she had in many things a kind of prophetic spirit in her.' In this 'strange kind of divining dream' she became aware that the daughter about to be born would inherit all her father's ancient lands, notwithstanding great opposition, and after the lapse of many years.

A month after the birth of Anne, the elder of the Countess's two sons expired, and a year and four months afterwards the younger, having reached the same age as his brother, five years, was also taken from her (1591).¹ Her restless husband was again at sea when this sad event took place, and from that time he became completely alienated from his wife, wasted his estates in gambling and extravagant living, and devoted himself to the wild exploits which have made his name famous as a naval commander. He was, moreover, Champion to the Queen, and was careful to maintain his reputation in that character at tilts, masques, and other festivities. He wore the Queen's glove set in diamonds as a plume in his hat, and is thus represented in a dress of extreme richness in a picture by an artist of the school of Holbein in the National Portrait Gallery, a copy of which has lately been placed in Woburn Abbey.

During her husband's long and frequent absences at

¹ In the inscription on the family picture at Skipton Castle, written by Anne Clifford, the following reference is made to her mother's sorrows: 'The death of hir two sonnes did so much afflict hir that ever after the booke of Jobe was hir daily companion.'

sea, the Countess removed to London, where her friends exerted themselves to procure some money settlement for her and her daughter. The Earl consented to make over to her his Westmoreland estates, but subsequently made a will devising the whole of his property to his brother Francis, and after him to his brother's son, thus depriving his daughter of her inheritance. This unjust arrangement was the source of many and complicated lawsuits, and after the death of the Earl of Cumberland, in 1605, Margaret occupied herself almost exclusively in collecting documents in support of the claim of her daughter to the family estates. As the child grew up her mother educated her with the greatest care. The poet Daniel was her tutor, and she applied herself to learning with great ardour. In 1609 she was married to Richard Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset. She was deeply attached to her mother, and left among her memoirs the following description of her character :—

‘Margaret Russell, Countess of Cumberland, was endowed with many perfections of mind and body. She was naturally of a high spirit, though she tempered it well with grace : having a very well-favoured face, with sweet, quick grey eyes, and of a comely personage. She was of a graceful behaviour, which she increased the more by being civil and courteous to all ranks of people. She had a discerning spirit, both into the disposition of human creatures and natural causes, and into the affairs of the world. She had a great, sharp, natural wit, so as

there were few worthy sciences but she had some insight into them ; for though she had no language but her own, yet there were few books of worth translated into English but she read them ; whereby that excellent mind of hers was much enriched, which even by nature was endowed with the seeds of the four moral virtues,—Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance. She was a lover of the study and practice of alchemy [chemistry], by which she found out excellent medicines, that did much good to many. She delighted in distilling of waters and other chemical extractions, for she had some knowledge in most kinds of minerals, herbs, flowers, and plants. And certainly that infusion which she had from above, of many excellent knowledges and virtues, both divine and human, did bridle and keep under that great spirit of her's, and caused her to have the sweet peace of the heavenly and quiet mind in the midst of all her griefs and troubles, which were many.

‘She was dearly beloved by those of her friends and acquaintances that had excellent wits, and were worthy and good ; so as towards her latter end she would often say that the kindness of her friends towards her had been one of the most comfortable parts of her life, and particularly of her husband's two sisters. She was also very happy in the dear love and affection of her eldest and excellent sister Anne Russell, Countess of Warwick (who, being almost thirteen years older than herself, was a kind of mother to her), as well as in that of their

middle sister, the Countess of Bath, for these three sisters in those times were the most remarkable ladies for their greatness and goodness of any three sisters in the kingdom.'

Lady Cumberland died on the 24th of May 1616, leaving the question of the great lawsuit still undecided. It was settled by a compromise dated March 1617, but on the death of her cousin, Henry, fifth Earl of Cumberland, in 1643, the whole of the estates reverted to Anne under her father's will. She erected an octagonal column to mark the spot on which she took leave of her mother. It is known as 'Anne Clifford's Column,' and is engraved in Pennant's *Tour from Downing to Alston Moor*. The inscription runs thus :

'This pillar was erected anno 1656 by the Right Hon. Anne, Countess Dowager of Pembroke,¹ and sole Heir of the Right Honourable George, Earl of Cumberland, For a memorial of her last parting in this Place with her good and pious Mother the Right Honourable Margaret Countesse Dowager of Cumberland, The Second of April 1616, in memory whereof she hath left an annuity of £4 to be distributed to the poor of the parish of Brougham every second day of April for ever, upon the stone table placed hard by. Laus Deo !'

¹ Anne Clifford married as her second husband, in 1630, Philip, fourth Earl of Pembroke.



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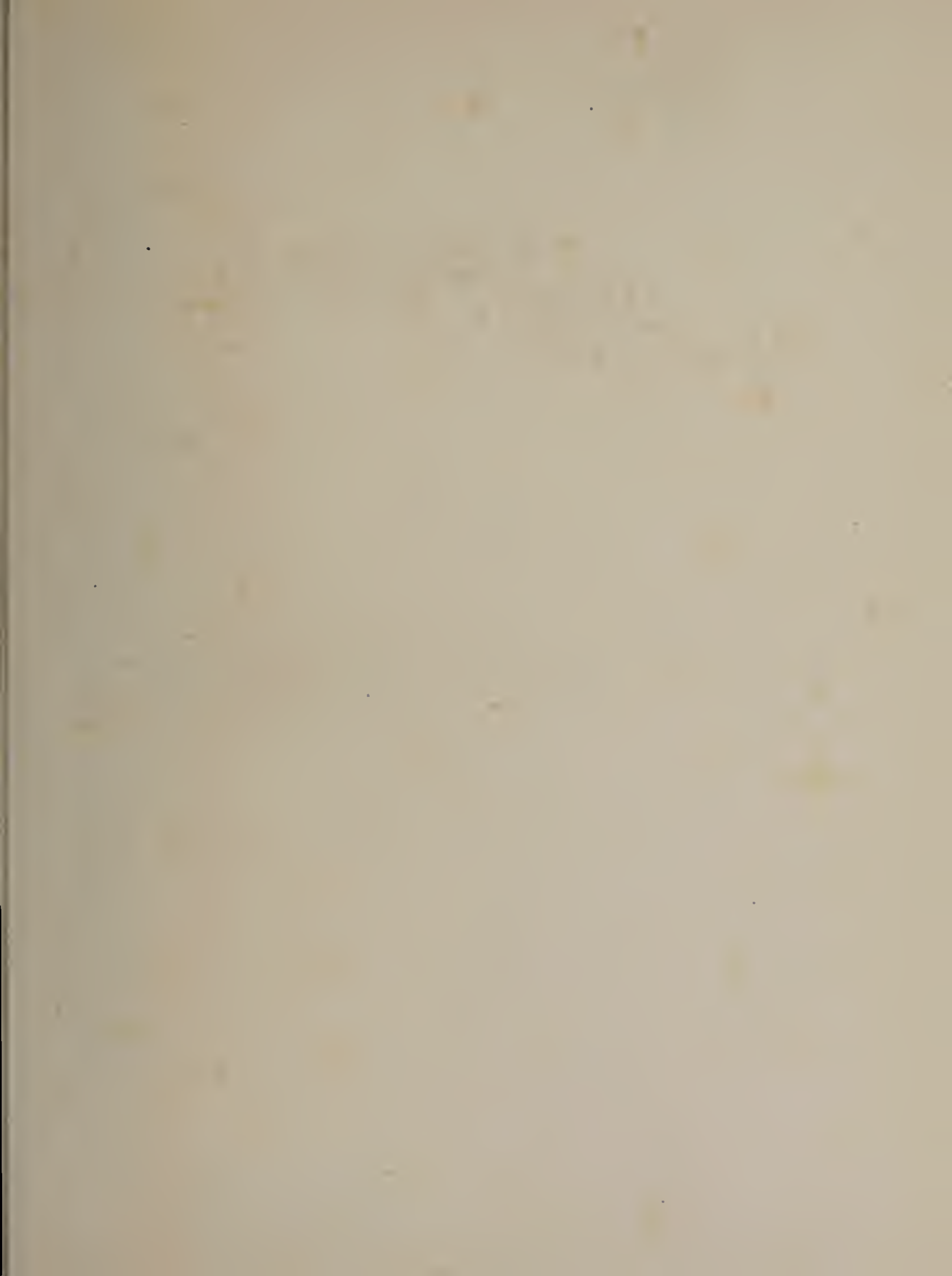
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